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FIGHTING THE FAKIRS.

SECTION ALLEGHENY CARRIES THE WAR INTO THEIR CAMP.

Forces Them Into Ridiculous Maneuvers, Which Redound to Their Discredit—Exposes Their Misstatements and Fallacies—Dodd, and Bellingham on the Run, With No Hope of Escape.

A report of the work being done by Section Allegheny County will prove interesting to comrades everywhere.

In Allegheny City where we recently had some trouble with the police, a corner has been assigned to us, and a good one at that; and Saturday night meetings are being held at Pittsburg, Alleghen and Braddock. Sunday meetings are being held wherever an opportunity can be made.

Three meeting have been held at Moon Run, a mining camp of the Pittsburg Coal Company. The first of these meetings, held on June 23, was reported by one of the two comrades who live there and who paved the way for the successful agitation that is now being conducted at that place.

The second meeting was held on Sunday, July 7th, Comrades Brown and Root being chairman and speaker respectively. Comrade Root delivered a speech that carried weight with it, and so impressed the miners present that the local fakirs decided something would have to be done to offset the impression made by these stalwarts of the S. L. P. Comrade Brown in closing the meeting announced that on Sunday the 21st of July, another meeting would be held, with other speakers to address them.

One of the local fakirs was sent to Pittsburg to represent the local of the United Mine Workers at the conference held to arrange for a demonstration on the capitalist Labor Day.

He was instructed to mention that if the fakirs wanted any more dues from Moon Run they had better get out and get to work, as the damned Socialists were out there raising H—ll. When informed that our next meeting was to be held on the 21st, the fakirs at the conference decided that it might be safe to go out on the 14th as the Socialists would then be far away. So they called a meeting for that date, but cautioned the local fakirs not to post notices of the meeting, but to send out runners on Sunday morning and call the miners to a mass-meeting on the ball grounds; but, as Burns says, "The best laid schemes of mice and the men gang aglee."

One of the miners tipped our Moon Run comrades late on Saturday afternoon. They came into Pittsburg and secured Comrades Schulberg and Brown to go out and try to get the fakirs to discuss the questions of the difference between their impotent Capitalist miscalled "Labor Union" and the S. T. & L. A.

Accordingly, on Sunday morning Comrades Schulberg and Brown, accompanied by Comrades P. C. Tesson and James Illingworth, went out to Moon Run. When the fakirs found that their scheme had been discovered they decided they would not hold a mass meeting but would change their program and make it a meeting of the U. M. W. members; and although the day was very warm they would hold the meeting in their hall. The comrades went up and tried to gain admission but could not. Two fakirs were expected, Secretary of the District, Dodds and Roustabout Dirty Work, Uriah Bellingham.

Dodds managed to find an excuse to stay away. Perhaps he thought that those bad Socialists might turn up after all and so Bellingham had to face it alone.

Our comrades arrived at the U. M. W. hall before Bellingham and as there was plenty of time, Comrades Brown and Foster went up to the Ball Grounds to see if there was any sign of the meeting announced to be held there. A number of miners were present and said they had been told that the meeting would be held as announced.

Finding no signs of a meeting there, and seeing a crowd assembling at the U. M. W. hall the comrades came down in time to see the Fakir Bellingham crawl. Just as Bellingham approached, Comrade Stamper spoke to him, asking him about the meeting and inquiring if he would not like to meet one of the comrades present in debate. No, he would not; and then he proceeded to tell the miners that this man, Stamper, had killed the U. M. W. at Wickhaven, which is perhaps true and that he would do the same thing at Moon Run, if he could, which is also true. And further, that Billie Thomes of Buena Vista, a staunch S. T. & L. A. and S.L.P. comrade, had scabbed it at that place (although on a former occasion when he had made a similar assertion he was compelled to take it back.) He made a lot of ridiculous assertions and was called down by Schulberg, whereupon Schulberg was denounced as being in the pay of Wall street. The fakir, seeing it getting too hot for him and thinking to incite the members of the Fakirated Union to use force on the comrades, drew back his fist and waited for someone to hold him. The trick did not work, and being too big a coward to follow up his demonstration he crawled into his hole, i. e., the Union Hall, refusing under any circumstances to debate, and informing us that only members of the the U.M.W. could gain admission.

On Sunday, July 21st, Comrade Geo. M. Burns and Sol. Schulberg again visited the camp and held a successful meeting; Comrade Brown acting as chairman and Schulberg as speaker. The speaker exposed in a splendid address the fallacies of the capitalist trade union. On Sunday, Aug. 4, another meeting will be held.

Comrades Wm. F. Thomas and D. E. Gilchrist will address these miners. Bellingham will have to come out into the open and get smashed, for Section Allegheny County is arranging a series of meetings at Banksville, the home of Dodds and Bellingham.

Further reports of future meetings in the mining camps of the Pittsburg district will be sent in, as we are at work in earnest. Up at the fakirs, comrades!

G. A. B.

AGAINST THE TRADE UNION.

House of Lords Sustains Judgment for Butcher for His Loss of Trade.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The House of Lords gave judgment through legal members to-day in an important and long-standing trade union appeal, known as the "Belfast Butcher' case," which raised the question of interference of a union with employers.

The parties to the case were Quinn, a butcher's assistant in Belfast, against Leatham, a butcher of Lisburn. Leatham had obtained damages against Quinn and other members of the Belfast Journeyman Butchers' Association, on the ground that they had maliciously and wrongfully procured certain butchers to cease trading with him because he refused the request of the trade union that he should dismiss the non-union workmen in his employment.

During the dispute Leatham offered to pay the expenses of his non-union assistant for joining the union, but when the union made it a condition that the latter should not be employed for a year, Leatham refused to comply.

The case was heard in Ireland, where the first court held that the union officers had wrongfully and maliciously induced the customers of Leatham to cease dealing with him and his servants to leave his employment. The Court awarded Leatham 250 pounds damages. The Court of Appeals upheld this judgment, but made the damages 200 pounds.

The House of Lords to-day finally sustained the judgment, declaring that another recent leading trade union appeal was a case of legitimate competition in the labor market. It was different in this case, where the appellant and others acted by conspiracy, not for any purpose of advancing their own interests as workmen, but for the sole purpose of injuring the plaintiff in his trade.

A WOMAN'S RETORT

To a Cavalry Officer Who Ordered Her to Go to Work.

At Rome, Italy, the peasants that work in the vineyards near Bridge Molle are accustomed to assemble in the Square del Popolo to hire out. The managers of the vineyards hire the men for six cents a day in the winter, and the poor devils drudge from morning till night without a word. But in summer, it is the custom to increase the miserable wages somewhat.

The peasants look forward to summer.

On the morning of June 3d, with a day's work of 17 hours and with the sun hot enough to split rocks, the peasants agreed to ask for forty cents a day.

But the employers on arriving at the Square del Popolo, with the usual haggling, refused to give the required wages.

The peasants refused to go to work and went into the country persuading those that had already begun work to join their strike.

It was already late and the peasants that remained—not more than a hundred—were scattered about the square of Bridge Molle, when the cavalry marshal of the carbineers, who guards that section, heard of the little strike.

For the marshal to know there was a strike, meant to lose his head. He suddenly mounted his horse and with several others of the soldiers also in the saddle, began to dash about the square at a mad gallop.

They went behind every peasant they saw and shouted "Go to work." Whoever did not obey was arrested. Thus they locked up fifteen.

An art student, who certainly was not dressed like a peasant, was taken for a striker, and ordered to "Go to work." He narrowly escaped being trampled under the hoofs of the horses.

For quite a while, the marshall kept up his mad gallop over the square. To everybody he shouted out his order, "Go to work." Finally a woman grew impatient and shouted to him: "Go to work yourself—you who are always loafing!"

For a "Custom-Made" Town.

ALTOONA, Pa., August 6.—The Lackawanna Coal & Coke Company has just let contracts aggregating $500,000 for the building of the town of Waerhum, named in honor of the president of the company. Three hundred houses, four churches, two schools, a town hall, a fire house and a public park are provided for in the contracts. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is running a line into the field and Waerhum will be the terminal point. The company is opening several of the largest and best veins of coal in the bituminous field.

INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.

NOMINATIONS MADE FOR THE COMING ELECTION.

Militants Who Have Buckled on Their Armor—All in Readiness for the Fray—Much Enthusiasm Displayed—The Ticket in Detail.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 22.—Section Indianapolis, one of the many divisions of that fighting organization, the S. L. P., in a rousing meeting yesterday afternoon manned its ticket for the approaching municipal campaign. The nominations for the leading offices, made at a meeting earlier in the year, were ratified, the party's general municipal program was endorsed, and candidates put up in all the wards of the city where there is any working class population at all.

At the head of the ticket, that is for the office of mayor, goes that old warhorse of the party, Philip H. More, who perhaps resembles William Morris in personal appearance more closely than any other member of the party in the country—a piano tuner by trade, who can build a piano from the floor up and play it too.

For City Clerk was nominated Frank Jordan, known to Colorado and Kansas audiences as an attractive and fluent public speaker. On the stump he will have the valuable cooperation of two young college students, William Castenholz and Theodore F. Vonnegut, both candidates on the ticket for council-at-large. Castenholz is a Wisconsin university student who is developing considerable platform ability. Vonnegut was one of the party delegates to last year's International Congress at Paris, France. This year he attended the University of Indiana. He is a sturdy chap with an abnormal quota of common sense.

Another distinguished member of the ticket is W. H. Retterer, who leaped into prominence locally by jumping out of the traces of the International Association of Machinists and sending in a letter of resignation to that fakir-ridden organization telling why he no longer could remain a member and why in the future he would look to the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. His letter later will be made public through the columns of the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

And so the ticket runs—all experienced and tried party members. The ticket complete is as follows:

For Mayor, Philip H. More; City Clerk, Frank Jordan; Police Judge, Paul Janke; Council-at-large, Edmund Lewis, Henry Kuerst, Hugh Richards, T. F. Vonnegut, William Castenholz, and Charles Haupt; Council from First Ward, J. T. L. Remley; Fifth Ward, Adolph Neff; Seventh Ward, John Burkhard; Eighth Ward, W. H. Retterer; Ninth Ward, Charles Lagler; Tenth Ward, Louis Meyer; Thirteenth Ward, Reinhold Stark; Fourteenth Ward, Carl Hoffmann; Fifteenth Ward, Alexander Burkhard.

The convention came in conjunction with the semi-annual meeting and made a very busy afternoon's work. Reports were heard from the Organizer, the State Central, the City Central and various other committees, new officers were elected and much miscellaneous business transacted. In the last six months a dozen of the most intelligent and active of the trade unionists of the city have become enthusiastic party members. The various financial interests of the party, local State and National, have been wonderfully supported and there can be no question that the party here is having a growth surprising even to itself. A promising feature of that growth is that the English-speaking branch has sailed all around the German-speakers on all tacks in the last six months.

Adolph Neff, machinist, was re-elected organizer by acclamation. The new State Central Committee is composed of the following members: Philip H. Moore, Hugh R. Richards, W. H. Retterer, W. E. Gahr, Ernest Viewegh, Louis Meyer, and Felix Vester. The first four are from the English-speaking branch, the remainder from the German-speaking branch.

J. T. L. Remley and John Burkhard were elected agents of THE PEOPLE; Felix Vester for the "Arbeiter Zeitung," and Frank Pais for "Il Proletario."

Reading Strike Affects Business.

READING, Pa., Aug. 4.—The Philadelphia & Reading shop strike, now in its eighth week, remains unchanged. The only hope of settlement on tetrms satisfactory to all parties interested lies in the attitude of the business men to bring about a conference between officials of the company and a committee of the men so that some conclusion may be reached. The Reading Iron Company strike, lasting ten weeks, followed by the Philadelphia & Reading strike, already entering the third month, is having its effect upon the business community, and it is on this ground that business men believe they should interfere.

To-day a report came from Philadelphia that carpenters and machine hands are being hired in that city and will be brought here in time to be put to work Monday morning. They will be placed in the car shops, where 279 out of the Reading force of about 900 are still at work. Five additional new men whose time was up quit work to-day and left for their homes. The men who are out insist that none will return to work until all are taken back and some concessions granted.

SMASH-UP AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The Unity Convention Puts the Stamp of Disruption on Itself.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 1.—The principal event at the Unity Convention of the Social Democracy to-day was the establishing as fact what had been apparent all along, to wit, that the affair was rent from top to bottom, and hopelessly so. The matter came up on the question of organic unity. The Springfield, or Kangaroo wing, wanted unity from top to bottom, with a well centralized National Executive, issuing charters directly to the locals, collecting dues and otherwise exercising directive authority, unity in short. The Chicago wing opposed this with determination. The neutrals sided with Chicago, and the Chicago wing won out, thereby saving itself from extermination. The principle of autonomous State organization thus prevailed. In order to cover up the dislocation of the now thrice "united party," the Springfield wing got up a "national council" plan, which is but a veritable fig leaf to cover up the dislocation. This point thwarts all the Kangaroo plans. Unity was impossible whatever was done here. Now disunity is patentized. The National Committee now provided for is but a thing of air, all control lies in the States. The debate on this subject was bitter. It was manifest to the disputants that however the vote went the smash-up was established.

The next thing of interest was the renaming of the party. It has had not a few names in its short career. It now got a new name. Many new names were proposed. A level-headed delegate proposed the name of the "Revolutionary Socialist Party,' 'and other level-headed ones sided with him. They realized that, unless they declared themselves "revolutionists," they would not be known as such. But wisdom did not prevail. The barbs of the S. L. P. arrows, that so often and so justly referred to "the regular Democracy and the Social Democracy" galled the sides of many of the gentlemen. They were set upon dropping the word "Democracy," and finally the name "Socialist Party" was adopted in the hope of being able to be mistaken for the "Socialist Labor Party."

The national headquarters, it is now practically certain, will be placed either in Chicago, St. Louis or Cleveland with the chances in favor of Chicago. The locating of the national headquarters west of the Alleghenys amounts to another defeat to cherished Kangaroo plans.

STRIKES ON THE LAKES.

Guerilla Tactics of the Pure-and-Simple Trades Unions.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 6.—Strike after strike has occurred at various ports, among the workers engaged in lake transportation, ever since the opening of navigation this season. As was to be expected under the conduct of pure and simple trades unionism, the great majority of them were lost and the men returned to work thoroughly beaten and disheartened. These strikes once again illustrated the lack of solidarity that, if it may be so expressed, is the foundation stone of pure and simpledom.

The Anchor Line which is a Pennsylvania Railroad property has had its share of the trouble. They began last spring with the strike of the firemen and have continued since with every branch of the service. At no time did all the men go out and thus tie up the line. No matter how badly it was crippled, the company managed to pull through with the aid of the men at work.

The company has just won its fight with the grain shovelers. A few of the firemen went out in sympathy with the shovelers, but the freight handlers who had been beaten in their strike remained at work. Last Saturday the China of this line arrived at Detroit. The 'longshoremen refused to unload her out of sympathy with the strikers here and at Erie. The crew were put to work, and with other men procured by the company the boat was unloaded with but little delay.

On the same day at Chicago two steamers were unloaded by the 'longshoremen while the oilers and some others went out in sympathy with the Eastern strikers.

Instead of a united effort by all their forces against their common oppressor, the workers have been pitted against each other by that oppressor. Such are the tactics of pure and simple unionism. Wipe it out.

S. T. & L. A.

"Organizes" Because Tips Decrease.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Because the Pullman porters of St. Louis have organized a "union" the porters who live in Chicago have decided to form an association of their own. They have decided to style themselves "The Railroad Men's Mercantile Union of Chicago." They assert their trouble lies in the fact that there has been a steady decline in the amount and frequency of tips. They say they must have more salary under present conditions.

Insulted When Called "Mark Hanna."

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 5.—John Adams and Samuel L. Large, employees at the car works, were fined $1 and costs each for calling Joseph Parish, a fellow workman, "Mark Hanna." Parish was so tormented and provoked by the men that he resigned his position and then preferred charges against them in a justice of the peace's court.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

HOW THE CLASS STRUGGLE IS WAGED IN THE DOMINION PROVINCE.

The Salmon Fishermen's Strike—Capitalists Win By Pitting the Races Against One Another—Man-of-Warsmen Scab on Striking 'Longshoremen-The Roseland Miners' Difficulty—The C. P. R. Trackmen and the Pure and Simple Unions.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 31.—The salmon fishermen's strike on the Fraser River has been lost and won. That is, the strikers lost and the canners won.

The union demanded fifteen cents per fish per entire season, but accepted twelve and one half cents per fish for one quarter of the pack and ten cents for three quarters of the pack.

As there are about 3,000 Japanese fishermen and probably as many more Indians and whites, the canners stirred up race feeling in order to win. The whites captured some of the Japanese and their boats and marooned them on an island, where they intended to keep them until the season closed. The leaders were arrested and tried before a Justice of Peace who was largely interested in the canneries. They were committed to jail, bail being refused.

The Socialist Labor party section, Vancouver, subscribed liberally to help the families of the imprisoned fishermen.

The canners said they could not afford to pay 15 cents, yet the Alaska canners paid 25 cents last year and cleared 100 per cent on the capital invested.

A trust of all Pacific coast canners is being organized. The fishermen may form unions but as the coast is overrun with Japanese, it is hard to see how they can keep up the price of fish.

The militia was called out on the Fraser last summer during the strike, but this year the capitalists had the better scheme of pitting Japanese against whites and Indians.

Traps are not in use here for fishing, but when they become necessary, no doubt they will be used here, the same as on the American side.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 31.—The 'longshoremen working on the vessel Largo Law struck for an increase from 30 to 40 cents per hour. The stevedore refused to pay it, and the vessel's crew was put to work discharging cargo, assisted by the crews of the warships in harbor. No difficulty is expected in completing the work.

ROSSLAND, B. C., July 31.—The miners employed in the War Eagle and Le Roi mines are still out on strike to secure an increase of pay for muckers, from the present rate of $2.50; to $3.00 per day. The union is strong financially and owns a co-operative general store, so the miners intend to put up a strong fight. They are affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 31.—The C. P. R. trackmen are still confident of winning their strike which has lasted four weeks. The trains are arriving from 12 to 24 hours late. The company has imported men from Seattle as "special constables" to scab on the strikers, paying them $2.50 per day. The other railroad unions, true to their pure and simple tactics, refused to act with the trackmen. Some of the "specials" referred to have been arrested for pulling guns on the "scabs" to intimidate them. They were found "not guilty" of course. The company sends out reports daily to the capitalist press, asserting that the roadbed is O. K., and they have all the men they want. They do not explain why their train service is delayed, however. A concert was held in aid of the strikers, netting over $200.

GOMPERS MORALIZES.

His Asinine Reflections on Steel Workers' Strike.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a statement regarding the steel workers and the trusts in which he says:

"I have no hesitancy in believing that a notion previals among the privileged classes that trusts and monopolies aim at and will crush the life out of organized labor. We oppose organized numbers to their concerted power. That monopoly, as it is to-day, is more potent than trades unionism; since the attack on the latter is not to be on the front and all along the line, but by measures of detachment and defeating in detail, closing a mill here and a mill there where trades unionism is strong.

"Viewed from this standpoint alone, the situation may look formidable for trades unionism. The trust, however, specializes industry. It devotes the respective plants to special work, and that work only so that one mill is set to one small part or division of the steel product, another mill to another, and so on.

"Labor tends to specialize under the trust. In this way labor's productive power may be increased. But it also acquires another power against monopoly, since the withdrawal of these specialists would reduce the trusts to a mass of silent and inert machinery."

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THE ISSUE NOW

With the Amalgamated Association—'Tis a Struggle for Existence.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—The failure of the negotiations between the executive committee of the Amalgamated Association and J. Pierpont Morgan to end the steel strike is a severe blow to Shaffer's Organized Scabbery. Whatever the original purpose of the gang in calling the strike, it is now evident to any intelligent workingman that Morgan has called Shaffer's bluff and by so doing has forced the Amalgamated from the aggressive to the defensive.

The developments of the last few days have left but one point at issue to the Amalgamated and that point is the life of the organization.

With the manufacturers the vital point is the preservation of the balance of power that they hold in the "non-union" mills. With a certain number of their plants outside the organization, they can resist "unreasonable" demands of the men in the "union" plants. Thus the real significance of the refusal of Morgan and Schwab to agree to sign for previous "non-union" mills is the precedent that it would set for "non-union" men. If the scale were signed for McKeesport and Wellsville this year, next year the corporation would be confronted with organizations at Vandergrift, Homestead, or some of the other plants which are now the Trust's citadel against the strike.

On the other hand the Association feels that if it loses this struggle the Trust will slowly exterminate the association. The proposition of Morgan was to sign for all mills, signed for last year but Leechburg and Old Meadow, at Scottdale. This would be a loss of two mills, even under favorable conditions for the Amalgamated. Next year the Trust might ask that some of the present "union" strongholds be omitted in signing the scale and so on each year.

At the present stage of the crisis both sides are looking to the future.

Under the present laws of the Amalgamated Association "non-union" men cannot work in "union" mills. This applies only to skilled men. Plants in which it is permissible for both "union" and "non-union" men are classed as open mills, but in the concerns classed as "non-union" Amalgamated members are not permitted to be employed unless dispensations are obtained so that they may enter as organizers or for other purposes. While seven men constitute a lodge, and where such lodge exists the Association can call it a "union mill," the Association has abandoned any claim except that the scale be signed for the mills that have demonstrated that they are "union" by going out on strike. Usually a majority of the men make a mill "union," the seven rule being created for emergency purposes.

Under present rules, if the scale were signed for McKeesport, both "union" and "non-union" men would remain employed, as that mill is entirely shut down at the present time, and has been classed as an open mill.

The signs of the times are that the association will have to modify in important details some of its rulings.

Shaffer is hoping that the strike will project itself into politics. His action in a public speech, invoking McKinley to use his influence with Morgan to settle the dispute, proves this. Mark Hanna, too, has been running about the country during the strike, evidently to give the impression that great issues depended upon its settlement. Mark doesn't want any impairment of his strength in the coming session of Congress when his ship-subsidy bill is to come up. The fakirs realize that they cannot look for success from a mere contest of endurance. Their hopes are now pinned to the expectation that public sympathy may have an influence on politics, so that like Mitchell of the coal miner's union, they may yet claim a "glorious victory"—for themselves.

FIGURES ON POPULATION.

Massachusetts Has More Women Than Men.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The female population of Massachusetts constitutes 51.3 per cent. of all the people of that state; in Maryland, 50.4 per cent.; in Maine, 49.5 per cent.; in Louisiana, 49.7 per cent., and in Kentucky, 49.2 per cent.

These figures are given in a bulletin issued by the Census Bureau to-day, showing the population by sex, nativity and color of group 4 of the States, including those mentioned. The results are given as follows:

Kentucky—Males, 1,090,277; females, 1,056,947; natives 2,096,925; foreign born, 50,249; white, 1,862,309; colored, 284,865; the colored population including 57 Chinese and 102 Indians, and the remainder negroes.

Louisiana—Males, 694,733; females, 686,892; native, 1,328,722; foreign, 52,903; white, 729,612; colored 652,013, of whom 650,804 are negroes, 599 Chinese, 17 Japanese and 593 Indians.

Maine—Males, 350,995; females, 343,571; native, 601,136; foreign, 93,330; white, 692,226; colored, 2,240, including 1,319 negroes, 119 Chinese, 4 Japanese and 798 Indians.

Maryland—Males, 589,275; females, 598,769; native, 1,094,110; foreign born, 93,934; white, 952,424; colored 235,620, including 235,064 negroes, 534 Chinese, 9 Japanese and 3 Indians.

Massachusetts—Males, 1,367,474; females, 1,437,872; natives, 1,959,022; foreign born, 846,324; white, 2,769,764; colored, 35,582, including 31,974 negroes, 2,968 Chinese 53 Japanese and 587 Indians.

S. L. P. CONVENTIONS

MET LAST SATURDAY TO MAKE COUNTY AND BOROUGH NOMINATIONS.

Large Number of Delegates in Attendance—Business Expeditiously Transacted—Conventions Postponed Until City Convention Has Completed Its Work.

A County Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the DAILY PEOPLE Building last evening, to nominate candidates for county offices.

The convention was called to order by Lazarus Abelson, organizer of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party. John J. Kinneally, of the Thirty-fourth-Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, was elected temporary chairman. Julius Frankel, of the Tenth Assembly District, was elected temporary secretary.

A Credential Committee, composed of Christian Bahnsen, Joseph S. Klein, and Paul Joseph, was then elected, after which the convention took a recess in order to enable the Credential Committee to perform its duties.

Upon the resumption of the session, the Credential Committee reported that it had received and examined the credentials of 68 delegates. All of them were found correct, and the committee recommended that the delegates be seated. The recommendation was adopted.

Thereupon the convention perfected a permanent organization by electing the temporary officers to be the permanent officers.

Delegate Abelson spoke in favor of postponing the county convention until after the city convention had met and completed its work of drafting platform and making nominations for the head of the ticket. He believed it unwise to proceed until this had been done. A motion to that effect prevailed.

The convention then adjourned to meet again on the 21st of September.

A Borough Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was also held at the DAILY PEOPLE Building last evening.

The temporary officers were: Chairman, Anton Gellerich, of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District; Secretary, Julius Frankel, of the Tenth Assembly District. The Credential Committee were Edmund Moonelis, Joseh Klein, and John Walsh. The customary recess was taken and at its conclusion the Credential Committee reported the presence of 59 properly accredited delegates, whose seating they (the Credential Committee) recommeded. A permanent orgaization was then perfected by the election of the temporary officers as premanent officers. The convention thereupon adjourned to Saturday, September 21.

IRON-CLAD AGREEMENT.

Iron Clad Co.'s Men Forced to Sign One.

The People of July 26 contained an account of the attempt made to organize the workers in the Iron Clad M'f'g. Co. (Nellie Bly's concern), in Brooklyn, and showed how, the bosses getting wind of the affair, six men were discharged. Since then high-handled attempts have been made by the firm to prevent all attempts to get at the workers from the outside. In keeping with their name they have also tried to force the men to sign an "iron clad" agreement, whereby the men "agree" not to affiliate with any labor organization for three years. Quite a number of the unskilled laborers have signed, but as yet the mechanics have not put down their names. The matter was presented to the men in a very brutal manner and they were told they either had to sign or "git."

The "agreement" is part of a book. The men are not allowed to thoroughly read, or make a copy of it. They are simply required to attach their signatures, after which they are given the privelege of asserting their American Indepen by returning supinely to work.

What will be the outcome among the mechanics cannot at the moment be foreseen, but the company is working might and main to get in a position to dictate. They have looked up the various employment bureaus, and furnishers of "strike breakers," as well as going over their long waiting list of men. Those who did sign the agreement only did so to hold their jobs and wait till they get a chance at the company. The DAILY PEOPLE is being distriduted among them and will continue to be. Already a number of the men have promised to join the Alliance and the field looks very promising.

Old Man Used to Foil Strikers.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 4.—Six striking ribbon weavers at Dexter & Lambert's mill were arraigned in the police court yesterday on charges of "disorderly conduct" preferred by James Harvey, an old man who works in the mill. Harvy, who is utilized by Dexter & Lambert much in the same way as Mary Jane McMahon was by Frank & Dugan, alleges that the six and others followed him home last Tuesday evening, calling him odious names. They all pleaded not guilty and their counsel demanded a trial by jury. Recorder Senior set down their trials for Aug. 13, but the demand for a trial by jury was not acted upon. The Recorder is not satisfied that the strikers can call for a jury trial under an ordinance of the city

STEEL STRIKER'S STORY.

IMPORTANT INTERVIEW BETWEEN A REPORTER AND A MILL WORKER.

Refutation of the Idea That Hunger Will Cause Failure of Strike—The A. F. of L's. "Cool $10,000,000"—Shaffer's Brilliant "Stock Toboggan Slide"—His Great Discovery, "The Political Sore Spot."

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 23.—Having noticed that occasionally the sensation-mongering newspapers of Pittsburg and other large cities print column upon column of matter that would cause the uninformed to believe that we have no prosperity, and that the men now out on strike will be forced by that inexorable gnawing affliction called by the common herd hunger, to throw up the sponge and return to work without the "Laurel wreath of victory," and the "white winged dove of peace" cavorting around on the gonfalon of their camp, the editor of the "B. B." deemed it his duty to send the undersigned to interview a striking mill worker.

Upon arriving in Pittsburg, I inquired of that most eminent gentleman and reformer, who measures out reform to the dago peanut venders and the penny ice ball purveyors where I could find one of the striking mill workers.

He told me to take a Fifth avenue car, get off at Schenley Park, and ask a certain unostentatious but dignified looking gentleman who would take great pleasure in giving me further guidance.

Boarding a car I rode to the park and begun my search for the unostentatious and dignified gentleman.

I had strolled but scant one quarter of a mile into the park when there loomed up in my path a figure that I thought must be a statue of a giant long since gone to his reward.

Approaching it I fell to soliloquizing in an audible manner thusly:

"I wonder who you was, where you lived, what you did, how you did it, who built this statue, who ——"

"Don't get funny young man," came a voice, seemingly from the statue, "or I'll give you just what you need, some 57 varieties of reform."

"But I——I——I thought you were only a statue," I stammered.

"Well you get another think," said the figure very dexterously swiping at a fly that alighted on the end of his nose.

"When did you die?" I asked.

"I have never had that pleasure," he answered.

"But how comes it you are cast in bronze before yourspirit is cast out of its clayey shell," I asked.

"Great man, sir, very great. Why darn it, sir, need you be told who Iam. I scorn you."

"I couldn't prevent it, sir. It was a regular oubturst of popular confusion, a concatenation of ponderous circumstances that finally culminated in what the "Leader" called "spontaneous combustion." Almost any ordinary being can have a monument built after they have got old Charon to paddle them over the Styx and Acheron, to the infernal regions. But when they honor you with a monument (as they have me) while you are yet in the flesh, you are great, very great, greater than the greatest, good morning sir."

"One moment your greatness. Will you kindly direct me to the habitation of one of the striking mill workers?"

"Yonder hotel (pointing his finger at the Schenley). It is plain to be seen that you are a stranger in a strange land, else you would know where our mill workers abide."

Thanking his greatness for his kindness I retracted my steps and entered the $10 a day boarding house.

"Yes sir," said the clerk, "quite a number of the striking mill men are stopping with us. Which one did you desire to interview?"

After consulting a list of names that had been furnished me, I selected John Fairman and said: "I will see this one."

After being warned to look after my deportment with some care, I was ushered into the presence of John Fairman, striking mill worker. John F. was seated, or I should say reclining in a Russian leather upholstered chair. His feet, encased in the finest pair of imported hob-nailed shoes my eyes ever beheld, rested with graceful ease upon a beautiful mahogany table.

In his mouth was a rare and almost priceless clay pipe, from which ever and anon he drew and let roll lazily volumes of sweet scented fire brothers tobacco smoke. On a silver tray, inlaid with fine gold was a tin dinner pail filled with extra dry stale beer, a colored attendant stood in the rear of his chair and fanned him vigorously. From the depths of a monster bank of floral green foliage came the strains of soul resting and heavenly music. Gay colored birds flitted about hither and thither blending their notes with those of the concealed orchestra. Struck almost dumb with amazement I said: "And this paradise is the home of John Fairman, striking mill worker?"

Recovering somewhat from my surprise and mindful of my mission, I approached John F., S. M., and handed him my card.

"Glad to see you sir exceedingly glad. I am always glad to be interviewed by the 'B. B.' Great paper that. Always after the truth. Take a chair, sir, take a chair."

"Mr. Fairman," I began, "I have——"

"One moment, my dear sir," he interrupted, touching a push button. "I always prefer to have my private secretary present when I am being interviewed. You see we men of affairs must be a trifle on our guard these stormy times. Follow us James (to the stenographer who appeared). "Now, sir, already."

"Mr. Fairman, is it true, as reported, that you strikers cannot win this strike owing to the fact that you are financially unable to remain idle for a long period of time?"

"No, sir, that is a false report. We are prepared to remain idle indefinitely."

"But you cannot mean that you have sufficient funds in the treasury to carry you through a prolonged struggle."

"Well, no, not exactly in our strong box; but we are very resourceful. Here is one of our many financial tributaries: Mr. Flynn, National Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, talking to a reporter for the Pittsburgh "Chronicle Telegraph," on July 17th, 1901, said:

"'In the A. F. of L. we have 2,000,000 men. We can assess them for any sum we choose. We have about decided to assess each and every mother's son of these 2,000,000 men a five spot each and ever week this would net us a cool $10,000,000 every Saturday night.' So you see we are not worried very much about the money side of this little bout between Brother Capital and Brother Labor."

"But will the men who are members of the A. F. of L. permit this?"

"The officers of the A. F. of L. do as they please. The men have nothing to say in these matters."

"It has been said by your President, Mr. Shaffer, that he is not managing a strike. Will you kindly explain what this little affair is?"

"With pleasure. As Mr. Shaffer well put it in his Wellsville O. speech, Time was when we would tackle the single corporation with cobble stones and spikes. Get full of cheap fire water and raise h——l in general. But to-day Mr. Shaffer, our president, gets us together in a hall or an opera house, gives us a regular Francis Murphy temperance lecture, advises us to be sure and go to church three times a day on Sunday, watch the stocks of the United States Steel Co. going down the toboggan slide, and when we have had all the fun with 'ponty' and 'swabby,' et al., we want, we might possibly consider a proposition from them to return to work."

"You speak of stocks on the toboggan slide. What do you mean by that?"

"Simply this: Ponty, Swabby, et al., have got so blamed much stock to lug around now that if this contest continues for some time to come the minor stockholder, the little cheap John affair, with his 25 or 30 thou., in the U. S. S. Co., will be unable to follow his holdings down the toboggan slide, and the result will be that the whole thing will land on the backs of the already overladen Ponty, Swabby et al., forcing them to accede to our demands."

"What is meant by the expression, 'political sore spot'?"

"Ah, my boy, there's the rub, there's the rub. Magnificent idea that. Shaffer's a gem. Political sore spot. Yes, yes. Used it in that temperance lecture of his at Wellsville, O., didn't he? Long-headed fellow is Shaffer. Longer-headed than Weihe, Garland, or any of his predecessors. Political sore spot means just this: instead of capturing a Domine and taking it down to New York, as did John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, to intercede with 'Ponty, Swabby, et al.,' for those thick-headed coal miners, Shaffer just tells them plump and plain out, that, by the great horned spoon, and that's an awful oath for a man like Shaffer to use, if they don't be mighty careful of their conduct they will find themselves a few votes shy the morning after election day."

"But how is 'Ponty, Swabby, et al.' concerned in politics?"

"Ah! that's it, my boy, that's it. Great discovery by Shaffer. 'Ponty, Swabby, et al.' are the political power, and if they don't come down handsomely, we won't do a thing to them when election time rolls round. You see, since Shaffer made this brilliant discovery we have talked the matter over, and concluded that instead of taking the political power of government away from 'Ponty, Swabby, et al.,' which same we could do at any time, as we have ten votes to their one, we will keep Shaffer's discovery hanging over their heads by a single thread, in imitation of that sword that belonged to Damocles, and have large assortments of fun watching them approach us contrite repentant and filled to overflowing with meekness and mumility; they will prostrate themselves at our feet and say in a husky, emotional and subdued voice: 'Allah is great, but not greater than Shaffer's new discovery. Behold us at thy feet awaiting thy bidding.'"

"This, then, is the new strike?"

"We do not call it a strike, just a little diversion."

"I see by the papers that some of your fellow strikers are enjoying themselves cruising about in their steam yachts, is this true?"

"Undoubtedly, sir; undoubtedly, sir. Some of them have taken their families and gone to the mountains, some have gone to the sea shore resorts, some are at the Pan-American Exposition, others have started on an extended expansion tour."

"Would you kindly state your plans, if any, for the future?"

"I had my secretary prepare my itenerary for the summer this morning [stenographer hands him a paper]. Ah! yes, this is it. I shall leave the beginning of the coming week for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, traveling the entire distance in my $5,000 automobile. After seeing the sights I will take a short cruise along the Atlantic coast in my recently built yacht, which cost, as you know, almost a cool one million dollars. After that I will engage a suite of parlors on the largest and most modern ocean steamer extant and sail for Europe, where I expect to have a good time playing golf with Andy Carnegie, playing the races with Eddie the Seven Times, and poking fun at Bill the Freak of Germany. Then when 'Ponty, Swabby, et al.' get enough of this little controversy, I will return and resume my old position before the seething furnace in the mill. Good morning, sir."

And with a dignified wave of the hand I was given to understand that the interview between a reporter for the "B. B." and John Fairman, striking mill worker, held in Hotel Schenley, City of Pittsburg, State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, was at an end.

D. E. GILCHRIST,
Reporter for the great and only "B. B."

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

SEAMEN IN TROUBLE.

A Sailors' Round Robin to the People of the U. S. of America.

Following resolutions were passed at an open air meeting of destitute American seamen, held on July 4, 1901, on the Pulverthurm Brucke and in front of the English Shipping Office in the city of Hamburg, Germany, and ordered sent to America.

WHEREAS, We, everyone of us being either a native born or naturalized citizen of the United States of America, and as such have done service, some of us on board of American warships during the Spanish-American war and all of us in United States merchant vessels, have been shamefully treated and left without help, support and useful advice by the representative of our country, by the United States consul in the city of Hamburg, Germany;

WHEREAS, We, all of us being, by force of circumstances, in a helpless condition, there being no opportunity for any of us to get employment at our trade, since there are only few American vessels trading to this port, and other foreign ships, ESPECIALLY such from GREAT BRITAIN, positively refusing to ship or employ American seamen, for instance the British steamers "Sanda," "Oriel" and "Melbridge," the last two being at present in this port (New York), wish to help those who will be placed in the same condition after we have gone from Hamburg, and

WHEREAS, These conditions, concerning all American seamen who are left in Hamburg, prevail throughout the present year, have prevailed in years gone by, and will still do so in years to come, if there is no help coming from our government; be it

RESOLVED By the undersigned American seamen, to condemn the action of the United States consul at the city of Hamburg, Germany, in not supporting his fellow citizens and for neglecting his duty as representative of the American people by leaving Americans to the tender mercy of the German police officials, instead of following the examples of consuls of other countries who watch over the interest of their respective sailors and conutrymen; and be it

RESOLVED, To appeal for the benefit of all seamen and for the future, and through this Round Robin, TO THE OF AMERICA, to find ways and means to change this shameful condition which does exist in almost all German seaports, by giving its representative strict orders and full power to make arrangements for sending such American seamen who are in need back to their country, as it is done by all consuls of other countries; be it further

RESOLVED, To send copies of these resolutions in form of a round robin to the leading Socialist newspapers of New York for publication.

(Signed.)

Chas. Kleinsorge, W. V.; James Keating, N. Y. City; Douglas Mason, W. Va.; Wm. Bony, W. Va.; Rodney Smith, New Haven, Conn.; S. W. Peterson, Saco, Me.; William Kelley, Bristol, R. I.; Henry Schreck, Hoboken, N. J.; Robert Hoslew, W. Va.; Ed. Taylor, Galveston, Tex.; A. Sawyer, Bangor, Me.; Thomas O'Neil, Savannah, Ga.; Al. Rodney, Charleston, S. C.; Fred Grundman, Baltimore, Md.; Henry Hartman, N. Y. City; Henry Williams, W. Va. (All able-bodied seamen.)

Lew Smith, N. Y. City (cook); John Felton, W. Va. (steward); James Cobb, W. Va. (carpenter); Hubert Jennings, San Francisco (oiler); James Sargent, Philadelphia (boswain).

To THE PEOPLE.—Allow me to explain the reason of sending this Round Robin. A good many American seamen are stranded almost every month in the city of Hamburg, Germany. Getting paid off, or laid off rather, these men generally fall into the clutches of some rascally boarding master, who, after skinning poor Jack of all his earnings generally kicks him out in the street, they, the landsharks of course being practically under the protection of the German Government, whose officials do not in the least know a word of English and who have some kind of ill-feeling anyhow against the American. We in this case, being all in above stated condition appealed to our consul without getting the least satisfaction, assistance or advice.

"I can't do anything for you. You have to get out the way you came in," was his eternal answer.

There being several British steamers in port, ready to start for the United States, every one hoped to get a berth as all of them needed a full crew. Now watch these Anglo-Saxon brothers. The steamer "Sanda" bound for Port Royal, S. C., refused positively to ship American sailors or firemen. The noble captain picked Norwegians, Danes and Russians, even Frenchmen all of which had opportunity enough to ship in their own native vessels. This happened on July 2nd. On July 3rd the British steamer "Oriel" bound for New York shipped the same kind of men. "No Americans wanted," was the answer which we received. At the same day the British steamer "The Melbridge" took a full crew of Scandinavians in spite of our pleading to be taken.

A sturdy American sailor, showing his honorable discharge from the U. S. Navy and pleading to be taken as coalpasser received from the Anglo-Saxon engineer of the S. S. "Melbridge" the brutal answer: "To hell with your navy. I don't want you. "Get out."

These three steamers going to the U. S. had the opportunity to help at least 50 American seamen off the street, while a note from our consul would perhaps have been successful in getting at least some of us on board. A young American sailor amongst us, wearing the stars and stripes of his country on his coat label received the rough advice from some rum-smelling boarding house runner: "You crazy fool; take that damned flag off your coat if you want to get a chance," and the stars and stripes disappeared in some way.

About eight colored sailors, hailing frm West Virginia and being in a half starved condition appealed respectfully to the U. S. consul for help.

"Mr. Consul, we is hungry."

Mr. Consul advised them, after putting them out, to go to the police station, which advice they followed. They were locked up for the night and chased out again next morning at 4 a. m. I could state hundreds of such cases if allowed more room.—A Tar From the U. S. Auxiliary Cruiser "Yale."

TRUST COMPANIES.

Show a Startling Growth in the Past Six Months.

ALBANY, July 24.—There was an increase in the resources of the trust companies of the State of $168,544,886 during the first six months of the current year, according to the reports of these companies, filed with State Superintendent of Banking Frederick D. Kilburn. The aggregate resources of the trust companies on January 1 were $797,528,398 and on July 1 the figures were $966,528,398. The surplus of the trust companis during the same period only increased $619,230, the aggregate of such funds July being $76,743,013. The new State law taxing the surplus fund may have may have operated to cause a shifting about of funds to prevent a greater increase in this item. The loan made on collaterals on July 1 last aggregated $527,040,175, as against $387,911,414 on January 1, an increase of $139, 128,716.

The statement of the condition of the fifty-eight trust companies of the State at the close of business July 1 last follows:

Resources —Bonds and mortgages $43,862,482, stock investments $209,624,054, loaned on collaterals $527,040,175, loaned on personal securities $42,524,584.

Overdrafts, $74,234; due from banks and brokers, $2,622,913; real estate, $10,667,196; cash on deposit, $107,368,854; cash on hand, $8,814,223; other assets $13,928,683; total $966,528,398.

Liabilities: Capital stock, $47,450,000; surplus fund, 76,743,013; undivided profits, $21,648,715; deposits in trust, $366,629,844; general deposits, $435,888,252; other liabilities, $18,168,574; total, $966,528,398.

During the six months the total profits received by the trust companies was $22,159,857, the interest paid and credited to the depositors was $8,954,350, the expenses of the institutions $2,709,521, and the taxes paid $60,521. The amount of the dividends declared was $3,068,000, and the aggregate of the deposits held July 1 on which interest was allowed was $734,850,766. During the half year the funds invested in bonds and mortgages aggregated $29,828,352.

TRUE CAPITALISM.

The Standard Exploration Company Shows the Way.

LONDON, July 30.—At the first meeting of the creditors to-day, and at a subsequent meeting of the shareholders of the Standard Exploration Company, one of the mining concerns known as the "Wittaker- Wright group," the official receiver made such astounding revelations that he drew from the excited shareholders demands for the lynching of the perpersons implicated.

The reciever said that the estimated assets were farcical. The fourteen mines, valued at £767,000, had earned nothing. The company started with a cash capital of £500,000, but the directors took little interest in the company's mines and devoted themselves to Stock Exchange speculation.

"And that's where your money has gone," said a receiver; "£228,800 was lost in differences in Lake Erie speculations, and £255,000 was lost in differences in Caledonian Copper. The total profits from speculations are £38,000, and the loses are £536,000."

After a few more statements, which a shareholder said would "stagger humanity," another share holder asked the receiver to prevent the directors from making away with the property, as it was reported they were doing.

"Are these men still at large?" shouted another shareholder.

"Yes, they are," came the answer, and immediately those present at the meeting rose to their feet, somebody shouting, "Lynch him!"

It was an exciting moment for Lord Pelham-Clinton, General Gough-Calthorpe, and others who were attending the meeting. A storm of angry cries and hisses broke out but the receiver finally succeeded in calming the shareholders by promising them every "protection" possible.

Steel Production for 1900.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4.—The Geological Survey has issued a report on iron and steel at the close of the nineteenth century, prepared by James M. Swank, general manager of the American Iron and Steel Association. It shows that this country to-day leads all other countries in the production of these articles. It puts the total world's production of pig iron in 1900 at about 40,000,000 long tons, of which the United States made 13,780,242 tons, or fully 34 per cent.

The total world's production of steel for 1900 was about 26,875,000 tons, of which the United States made 10,187,322 tons, or nearly 38 per cent. The Bessemer pig iron production in 1900 was 7,943,452 tons. Th maximum production of Bessemer steel rails by the producers of Bessemer steel ingots was 2,361,921 long tons. The total production of all kinds of rails in this country probably was nearly 2,400,000 tons. The production in 1900 of open-hearth steel in the United States was 3,402,552 long tons; iron and steel wire rods, 846,291 long tons and steel wire nails 7,233,979 kegs of 100 pounds.

READY FOR FIGHT.

MAYOR M'GUIRE AND HIS LABOR LIEUTENANTS MOVE AGAINST S. T. & L. A.

Charges Are Formulated Against Charles H. Corregan of the Int'l Typographical Union for His Advocacy of the S. T. & L. A. and His Condemnation of the Crooked Work of the Fakirs—Mayor McGuire Pulling the Strings Through His Labor Lieutenants.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug 1.—The fight is now on at last in this city between the Socialist Labor Party and bona fide trade unionism, on the one hand, and the Organized Scabbery that runs the pure and simplers, backed by its paymasters, the capitalist politicians.

Charges are being prepared against Charles H. Corregan by the executive committee of Typographical union Uo. 55 as a result of evidence produced at a meeting of the committee last night. Corregan is a member of the union and for many years has been active in labor circles. He is and has been for years one of the most active Socialist Labor Party men in this city. He was last year his party's nominee for Governor, and despite all the attacks upon him and his party, beat his Kangaroo Social Democratic opponent, who was backed by the Organized Scabbery. He is also actively engaged in the intertst of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, a rival organization to the old trades union system, as it is exemplified by the American Federation of Labor, and the affiliated bodies.

The matter of preferring charges against Corregan has been under consideration by some members of the union for several months, but not until the meeting held the first Sunday in July was there any definite action taken. The matter was brought up at that time by two members and referred to the executive committee for action. The committee last night heard the evidence of several witnesses and notified Corregan that he will be granted a hearing to-morrow night. A report will then be prepared. These charges will be considered at a meeting of the union to be held Sunday afternoon.

While the members of the committee will not disclose the specific charges against Corregan, it is understood that the allegations are made that he has been attacking and belittling the trades union movement; that he has spoken in opposition and derided the officers of the international and local organization; that he has been active organizing Socialist bodies, in opposition to the old trades union movement, and that his action has tended to hurt the movement not only in Syracuse, but in other sections of the country, where Corregan has spoken. In other words, the charges are not that what he said was false, but they have "injured the Movement," the Organized Scabbery who traffics on the votes of the rank and file being the "Movement."

Mr. Corregan is one of the best known Socialists in the country and has been honored many times by his party in this State. He has been a candidate for local and State offices. He has also at different times run for county offices and is now looked upon as the leader of the party in this city. And this is the reason of his being singled out, as both the Labor Fakirs and the capitalist politicians fear him.

Thet rouble really dates back a little over a year ago when the Democratic Mayor McGuire's attempt to capture or disrupt the Socialist Labor Party of this city suffered shipwreck. The Mayor appointed as Fire Marshall Erasmus Pellenz, choosing him under the impression that Pellenz carried the S. L. P. in his pocket. The immediate expulsion of Pellenz by the S. L. P. surprised McGuire, but he still hoped that zhis purpose would be accomplished. In this he was grievously disappointed. Pellenz, of course, aided by McGuire and his Labor Lieutenants, joined tne Kangaroo Social Democracy in collecting signatures during last years campaign to put the Social Democratic ticket on the ballot. An analysis of the said signatures for this county was published in the DAILY PEOPLE shortly after election: they were a rabble-rout of signatures, made up mainly of politicians, those depending upon them and Labor Fakirs. This ticket, it was confidently expected by Mayor McGuire, would wipe out the S. L. P. in this county. It turned out otherwise. The S. L. P. ticket "didn't do a thing to the Social Democrats." Corregan being at the head of the ticket that mopped the earth with the ticket of McGuire's nasty pets in this county, and that came out ahead in the whole State, it was like "rubbing it in" on Mayor McGuire; and so Corregan was pointed out by the events as the object of attack. Thos. M. Gaffney, President of the Trades Assembly is back of the prosecution of Corregan, back of Gaffney is Mayor McGuire of whom this Gaffney is a heeler. The fight is along clear-drawn lines.

Corregan, the S. L. P., the S. T. & L. A., and the healthy labor element in the county are cool and resting on their arms

IL PROLETARIO.
Official organ of the Socialist Labor Party in the Italian language.
Published at 208 Bleecker Street, N.Y.

THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The attention of all workingmen is called to the *Daily People.* It was established on July 1, 1900, by the Socialist Labor Party. Since then it has been doing valiant battle for the working class and the Socialist Republic.

THE DAILY PEOPLE IS THE ONLY ENGLISH SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER IN THE WORLD. ● ● ● ●

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EDITED BY WORKINGMEN.
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The mission of the *Daily People* is to educate the working class in the principles of Socialism to that point where they will march to the ballot box as a class, annihilate the capitalist system of production, with its idle capitalist class on the one hand and its starving working class on the other, and proclaim

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,

a republic in which those who wish to live by their own labor shall have abundant opportunity to live, while those who wish to live on the labor of others, as the capitalists and their parasites live to-day, shall be given the same option the capitalists now give the working class—the option to

GO TO WORK OR STARVE.

Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read the *Daily People.* Capitalism is tottering to its grave. The banner of the Social Revolution is already unfurled. The forces of Capitalism and the forces of Socialism are lining up, and when the time comes for the

FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH,

the working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated, organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The *Daily People* is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read it.

Subscription price—One year, $3.50; six months, $2; three months, $1; one month, 40 cents. Sample copies free.

THE DAILY PEOPLE,
Nos. 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York City

A NEW LABOR SAVER.

Device for Loading and Unloading Vessels to be Exhibited.

The rapid loading or discharging of a vessel's cargo is always a matter of much importance and interest to shippers and ship owners. In the course of a few weeks a barge equipped with a patent device will be exhibited in this harbor. It is known as an automatic vessel discharging and conveying apparatus, and, according to the promoters of the enterprise, it will revolutionize the handling of grain, coal, ore, etc. The two main advantages claimed for this conveyor over present systems are the saving, both in cost and time.

This new delivery barge is devised to overcome difficulties experienced in coaling warships and vessels of all kinds in dock and in harbor, and especially in coaling them away from land. Its application, however, will extend, it is claimed, to the cheap and rapid handling of all kinds of materials now moved in vessels and barges and unloaded by the comparatively slow and costly means of buckets, shovels, barrows and the like.

The system, which is soon to be given a practical test here, consists of a barge or other vessel, a conveyor running substantially the length of the vessel on a line with the keel, and with a compartment underneath the entire load carried; a feed controlling the flow of material upon the conveyor or conveyor belt; an elevator receiving the material as it is discharged by the conveyor, and elevating same to a point above the deck of the barge, and an outboard conveyor to receive the material from the delivery end of the elevator and to discharge it at the point desired. All of the cargo may be elevated and unloaded at varying heights and angles.

The estimated cost of delivering material out of this patent barge is from 1 to 3 cents per ton, varying with the character of materials and the conditions of handling. The rates for unloading from barges now in use run from 15 cents to 40 cents and over. As to the saving in time, coal, for instance, cannot now be unloaded from barges and placed in steamships faster than forty tons an hour, taking ten hours to unload the average barge of 400 tons. By the new system, it is asserted, coal can be delivered on steamer at the rate of from 300 to 600 tons an hour, according to the size of the coaling barge and conveyor belt used.

Immense Transportation Scheme.

ST. PAUL, August 4.—The Pioneer Press to-day said:

"Mr. Robert Barbier, Manager of the Russo-China Bank of Pekin, representative of the Russian Government and Manager of the Manchurian Railway, who is at present in St. Paul, is said to be connected with a tremendous scheme of railway construction, designed to unite Alaska and Siberia and furnish rail and water connection between Circle City and Vladivostock, the eastern terminus of the trans-Siberia Railway, at a cost of $200,000,000.

"The enterprise, it is stated, has the backing of the Bank of France, and powerful money interests in the United States. It is to be essentially a French-American undertaking, for which capital is already in sight, should it prove feasible, and in which, it was talked in railroad circles, yesterday, James J. Hill is to become interested.

"The length of the proposed railroad from Circle City to Bering Sea will be about 2,000 miles, and from the coast of Siberia to Vladivostock, 1,800 miles. If the concession shall be secured from the United States and the protection afforded the property of the company shall be adequate, the preliminary survey will be commenced soon.

"M. Barbier, it is stated, is in the United States for the purpose of obtaining information as to the probable attitude of this government toward the proposed line."

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue New-ark, N. J. 135

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday or month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue. Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Open-air meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

DISEASE AND OCCUPATION.

HOW MEN CONTRACT ILL-HEALTH IN THEIR VARIOUS PURSUITS.

Bakers and Nervous Diseases—Miners and Anthracosis—Blacksmiths and Functional Paralysis—Painters, Plumbers, Compositors and Lead Poisoning—Brass Founder's Ague, and Matchmaker's "Phossy" Jaw.

To a certain extent everyone is a victim of circumstances, and among these circumstances which affect our good or ill health may be numbered occupations. Athletes, for example, are supposed to be the type of health and the picture of physical perfection, but the reverse is often true. Over development of special parts tends to retard the development of others, even to deformity, and such parts are necessarily weaker than normal nd therefore more liable to the attack of disease. Heart injuries, especially enlargement, due to strain, commonly occur, although the onset is insidious. Dangerous exertion of muscle and undue strain of the viscera lead to mechanical injuries, especially hernia. The elements of keen competition, with the consequent exultation of victory or the depression of defeat, have an injurious effect upon the nervous system, and nervous exhaustion is often the result of this over-tension. Consumption is also much to be feared, and diseases of the lungs are common owing to strain of the lungs.

Bakers are exposed to intense heat, impure air, flour dust, etc. Working by night, they are exposed to unusual strain on the nervous system and are, therefore, victims to consumption and other wasting diseases, this tendency being aggravated by intense and sudden changes of temperature, especially in winter.

Commercial travellers enjoy a short if eventful life, most of it "on the run," in ill-ventilated cars or stuffy rooms at poor hotels. The life is truly a fast one—extremes of living, now high, now low; late hours, intemperance in all things; a constant state of high nervous tension, business competition and bodily activity. Travelling on limited coupon tickets on the through express of life, the contract of the ticket having expired on route, it is cancelled by disease and collected by death.

Coal-heavers and miners, being subject to poor air, lack of sunlight, dampness, constrained position and poor food, are blanched and enervated so that they fall easy victims to consumption, rheumatism, scrofula or anæmia. Coal dust is an especial factor in favor of this tendency to mechanical phthisis, technically called anthracosis.

Brewers are exposed to extremes of heat and cold, now in hot, steaming vats and now in damp, cold vaults, this change naturally inducing pneumonia, bronchitis or catarrh. They are as a rule short-lived and of a low vitality.

Blacksmiths are subject to catarrh and bronchitis, owing to the gases and dust from the forge. The constant change of atmosphere induces rheumatism. Facing the fire induces eye affections, inflammation of the lids, contraction of the pupils, farsightedness and chronic weeping. A local functional paralysis of the right arm, so-called "hephestic," similar to writers' cramp, often results from an incessant and rapid beating of the hammer, 30,000 strokes a day being not uncommon. Lung troubles are rare, though there may be a mechanical phthisis induced by the particles of iron and coal, which act as focuses of inflammation.

Butchers are liable to piles and rupture, due to overstraining and lifting quarters of beef.

Masons may be classed as healthy. Exposure to cold, however, and the inclemency of the weather induces a tendency to colds and their sequence, especially pneumonia.

Painters are subject to lead colic and paralysis, doubtless aggravated by the turpentine used. Plumbers also suffer from lead poisoning, and in addition, from sewer gas and infectious diseases. Compositors run the risk of lead poisoning and also tend to acquire consumption owing to their constrained position at the case and bad habits and intemperance.

All work where there is dust is especially dangerous to weak lungs, and strong ones, too, for that matter. People who work in cotton, feathers, wool, hair, bristles and the like are subject to consumption, but, strange to say, coal dust is least dangerous of all dusts.

Among other dangerous occupations, inasmuch as they endanger good health, may be enumerated vulcanizing India rubber, on account of the poisonous bisulphide of carbon used; photography, on account of cyanide of potash used in processes of work, this being a form of prussic acid which is poisonous even in its fumes; making looking glasses, on account of the mercury used, which causes a palsy of the limbs; brass founders' ague, and matchmaking, owing to the phosphorus which causes erosion of the jawbone, called phossy jaw.

Other things being equal, the laborer envies the clerk or person who is employed in an indoor or sedentary occupation, but this has its dangers from lack of exercise and long sojurn in vitiated air under intense nervous and mental strain, so that, in reality, the man who works out of doors is in the healthiest environment.—L. N., M. D., in Indianapolis Journal.

Pittsburg District Alliance, D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of D. A. 15, will be held Sunday, August 11th, at 10.30 a. m. in S. L. P. Hall, 111 Market street, Pittsburg. The best methods to organize the coal miners in this district will be one of the questions that will come up at this meeting. All delegates should attend. S. SCHULBERG, Organizer.

AGITATION IN OHIO.

Report of the Work of Philip Veal, District Organizer for the Middle West Circuit.

On July 17th, just as we were about to open our meeting, a severe thunder storm broke loose upon us; whereupon the members of the Section present and a few others adjourned to our hall. There we held an informal discussion of the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party.

On July 18th, we held a meeting in our hall and organized a Mixed Alliance of the S. T. & L. A. with 17 signing the role and the death warrant of fakirism in this city. (The fakirs will soon be obliged to go to work now.)

The occasion for the launching of this, the bona fide labor union, in this city is peculiarly propitious; the pure and simple trades unions have been smitten hip and thigh by the organized forces of capitalism and they are treated with contempt everywhere. In the course they have been hit with sweeping injunctions, our largest manufactories have declared that they will have nothing more to do with the union and will run their shops to suit themselves and are now doing it with the unions looking on in helpless impotence; and the Employers' Association is feeling the public pulse to see if it will stand to have it institute proceedings for $25,000 damages against the Metal Polishers' Union for the loss sustained by the Dayton Manufacturing Co. in the late strike and subsequent legal proceedings resulting in the famous injunction against that union; and, in order to rub it in and to defiantly tell the workingman that he is nothing but a slave with all of the forces of society against him, the Employers' Association is having 50,000 copies of the record in the above injunction suit printed for distribution throughout the city.

On July 19th we held a small but closely attentive meeting at the Wayne Avenue Market House, there being about 50 present.

Among the questions asked at this meeting was this beauty: "Of what use is it kicking up all this turmoil and strife for the little things of this life when we have an eternal future of bliss promised us beyond the skies?"

The speaker answered this by asking another question of his interlocutor:

"How do you know that there is to be that future of any kind for you after you are through with this life?" which forced the questioner to admit that he didn't know.

The speaker then took up the point raised and showed his audience that this so-called revealed religion, with its promises and threats, was merely a device on the part of the ruling class to stupify and benumb the intellect of the working class in order to render them tractable and submissive under the robbery and extortion that was constantly being practiced on them by that ruling class.

The next question was: "What is the Socialist postion in regard to the Trust?"

The speaker went quite fully into this question and showed his questioner that the trust was in the natural order of the development of the tool of production; that it was more efficient than anything that had preceded it and could only be displaced by something that would be still more efficient i. e., that is the union of all of the forces engaged in the production of wealth into one grand trust. That this grand trust will be formed is a foregone conclusion, is inevitable; but the question before the working class is, WHO SHALL OWN THAT TRUST? the working class or the capitalist class? And the speaker stated that the Socialist Labor party was organized for the purpose of answering that question in favor of the working class and of enforcing the answer.

On July 20th we had a rousing meeting on the Court House steps where about 500 or 600 assembled to hear Comrade Veal denounce and expose the malign forces of the present capitalistic era. He soundly trounced the capitalist class, the labor fakirs and the fake labor parties. He opened his call for questions by stating that the Social Democratic party constantly complained that their meetings were broken up by S. L. P. men asking questions and advising his hearers that if they could break up our meeting by asking questions that we could not scientifically demonstrate they ought by all means to do so; and he hoped they would make the trial. There were about a dozen Social Democrats, one of them with a package of H. Gaylord Wilshire's "Challenge" in his hands present but not one of them audibly opened his mouth; and neither, as far as we could learn, was a single piece of their literature distributed.

A well known fakir of the town commanded considerable attention by asking some very foolish questions; and he was given the privilege of the platform in order to be able to give vent to his ideas. He talked about five minutes, lauding the Republican party as the party of prosperity and telling the workers that if they did not like their employment and surroundings they were free to go elsewhere; though where they were to go did not develop; possibly the speaker meant to Hades.

J. R. FRASER,
Organizer Section Dayton.

Readers of The People in Stark County, Ohio, Attention!

Philip Veal S. L. P. organizer for the middle-west circuit will be in Stark Co., from Aug. 9th to 14th, and will address the following meetings:

Aug. 9th, Canton (Public Square),
Aug. 10th, Massillon (Public Square),
Aug. 11th, Canton (S. L. P. Hall, 115 North Piedmont st.)
Aug. 12th, Canton (Public Square),
Aug. 13th, East Greenville,
Aug. 14th, Alliance.

All these meetings will commence at 7.30 p. m. with the exception of Sunday, Aug. 11th which will be at 2 p. m.

All comrades are urged to attend these meetings and help to distribute literature.

For San Francisco Readers.

San Francisco subscribers to the WEEKLY PEOPLE call at S. L. P. Headquarters, 832 Howard street, and get your subscriptions renewed. AGENT.

SMALL STOCKHOLDERS.

THEIR PART IN THE OWNERSHIP OF CONCENTRATED CAPITAL.

The Argument of the Defenders of the Capitalist System—Admit Concentration of Capital, With Qualifications—How Corporations are Formed in the Interests of a Few—Decrease of Shareholders—The Sugar Trust and President Havemeyer.

The defenders of the capitalist system are often pushed for plausible arguments in its behalf.

On of their peculiar methods is to admit certain contentions and then attempt to destroy their force with qualifications.

In the matter of the concentration of capital in industry, for instance, it is not denied that such concentration is going on, but it is denied that such concentration is taking place within fewer and fewer hands.

In proof of such denial it is shown that concentration takes place through the medium of corporations which are composed of an ever-increasing number of small stockholders; thus, instead of the capital of the country getting into fewer and fewer hands it is getting into more numerous hands.

The value of this argument consists more in its apparent than in its real accuracy of statement; it deceives itself with bald numbers and ignores the essential amount of wealth or power actually involved.

Every man at all familiar with the formation of corporations knows that their promoters and incorporators retain for themselves the majority of the preferred and common stock; that is, they preserve for themselves the dividend bearing and control-giving portion of the stocks issued.

In this way they concentrate the capital of the corporation within a few hands. And these few hands, as a rule, control not only one, but many corporations.

Note, for instance, the widespread control in corporation affairs invested in J. Pierpont Morgan, by virtue of his ownership of stock in numerous corporations.

With the power thus conferred, these few hands render their own stock of value while depreciating that of the small stockholders to such an extent as to make it almost worthless.

By these and other means—primarily those of stock juggling—the holdings of stock in corporations are so unevenly distributed that the wealth and power of one man will outweigh that of thousands of other men.

There are for example eleven thousand stockholders interested in the American Sugar Refining Co. (the Trust). Yet, despite this preponderance of numbers over him, one individual, President Havemeyer, owns and controls the majority of the stock of the company so effectually as to become absolute dictator and owner, practically, of all its affairs and properties.

In the Standard Oil Company there are three thousand five hundred stockholders. Thre thousand four hundred and ninety-nine of them do not possess as much interest and control in that company as does a certain one of them named John D. Rockefeller.

It is said that John D. Rockefeller owns more than fifty per cent of the stock of the various companies of which the oil monopoly is formed in order to meet with the requirements of the anti-trust and other laws.

The Steel Trust is said to have about 25,000 shareholders and bondholders. These shareholders and bondholders are of varying nationalities, as the shares and bonds of the trust have been sold, in various European countries. Yet despite the varying nationalities of these shareholders and bondholders there is among them one who equals at least six thousand of them, admitting, for the sake of comparison, that the balance of the stock is evenly divided. That man is Andrew Carnegie. His holdings amount to almost one-sixth of the steel trust's capitalization.

Again, it is worth while observing, if the truth is to be arrived at, that stockholders in corporations are made large in numbers by duplication, that is, a man who is a stockholder in one company is often counted again in a second, third, fourth, or any number of companies.

In this way, while there is only one man, as in the case of J. Pierpont Morgan, for instance, there is any number of "stockholders." It is like the small number of men who constitute the stage "army." They are trotted around behind the scenes, only to be marched before the audience again, in that way creating the impression of large numbers.

In many corporations there is a noticeable decrease in the number of stockholders. In railroads the consolidations that are going on are placing larger and larger masses of capital into fewer and fewer hands. This is sometimes done by purchase, sometimes by "squeezing" the small stockholder, a method of confiscation with little and often no renumeration. The recent gamble in Northern Pacific Stocks, which almost precipitated a panic, is an illustration to the point.

The decrease in the number of stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad from 28,000 to 25,000, despite its enormous expansion is another illustration of the tendency toward concentration referred to.

Stocks may have a large number of "holders," but capital is concentrating into fewer and fewer hands.

Adams, Mass.

Alfred E. Jones will speak at Herman Hall, Spring street, Thursday and Friday evenings, August 8 and 9. The comrades are requested to be on hand early and to make every possible effort to make these meetings a success. Handbills for distribution can be had of the undersigned.

CHARLES STOEBER,
70 N. Summer street.

TO MONOPOLIZE BREAD.

Trust of Large Proportions Formed—Will Exploit New Machine.

What promises to be a bread trust of large proportions had its beginning yesterday by the incorporation in Trenton, N. J., of the National Bread Company. The capital stock of the corporation, fixed at $3,000,000, it is stated, has been fully paid in. The immediate ambition of the company, if reports from a source seemingly authentic, are accurate, it to control the bread output of New York City, Jersey City and Newark. Eventually the corporation expects through a beginning in Chicago and St. Louis to acquire a similar control over the bread industry in all of the more important cities of the United States. If this be true, the company is aiming at control in its line similar to that of the other great corporations regulating other products. Several of the larger bakeries of New York already have been absorbed on a division of stock basis by the new company, and it is said that in the resulting fight for control, the other bakeries will be forced into the new concern or suffer from the usual methods of competition.

The certificate of incorporation for the company shows that ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck acted as attorney for the new company. The incorporators, who, it is believed, are acting in that capacity for prominent financial interests are: Joseph H. Strange of Orange, N. J.; Paul F. Lorder and John Joseph Roach of Jersey City.

Those supposedly having direct connection with the company were disinclined to give much information about its objects. A person known to be interested in and connected with the scheme, when seen yesterday, refused to divulge who was back of the company or to name any of its probable directors. He admitted, however, that the following facts, divulged by another who is acquainted with the deal, are substantially correct:

The National Bread Company, according to this informant, was organized for a double purpose, first, to consolidate all the large baking firms under a parent company, which should divide territory among its members and so do away with inter-company competition in all districts, and, secondly, to exploit a patent bread-making machine which, it is stated, kneads bread without any handling and at the same time increases the baked loaf thirty per cent in weight over the present one with a given quantity of flour.

The scheme of consolidation will be for the various baking companies to give the National Company a portion of their stock, said to be large, in reurn for which they will gain the use of the patented machine, which, it is asserted, does away with about 50 per cent of the labor, and will also be given an exclusive territory for the sale of their variety of bread by which they will save the cost of competition in other districts both in handling and delivering their product and in the waste in the various shops. The member companies will run under this plan as subsidiary companies to the parent concern, which will get the profits of its portion of the stock. This, however, may be but a step to a system of absolute control of the baking companies by the general corporation which with a start of a heavy percentage ownership would be in an excellent position to acquire a majority holding.

Were the small bakeries to be frozen out by the usual trust methods? He didn't believe so. He thought this was for the big companies who employ hundreds of men, but it might affect some 50,000 men by reducing the number of laborers required. He had been given to understand that the United States Bread Company, which is erecting a plant in 362-364 West Broadway, was controlled by the people who were back of the National. Whether this would be used to kill off competition or not he could not say. He thought it would not be used against the smaller concerns, but would be a weapon with which to fight the member companies if they broke from their agreements, did not maintain their plants properly and the like. In this even a big bakery under the control of the central office would be useful. He admitted, however, that the general outlook was very much like an attempted bread trust and he thought it might spread, as he had heard rumors of dickering in Chicago and St. Louis. From what he knew of the people in it, and those said to be back of these people and by trustworthy persons at that, however, he said, he was very confident that the new company means business and was to be a big corporation.

Itinerary of the Organizer of the Middle West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veal.

Itinerary of the organizer of the Middle West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veal:

Akron, August, 5th to 8th.
Canton and Stark county, 9th to 14th.
Salineville, August 15.
East Liverpool, August 16.
Steubenville, August 17.
Sherodsville, August 18.
Mineral City, August 19.
Canal Dover, August 20 and 21.

Sections are requested to make arrangements accordingly.

JOHN D. GOERKE,
Secretary Middle West Circuit.

Notice for Erie, Pa.

Section Erie has arranged an outing and Pincnic for Sunday, August 11. All party members and readers of this paper are invited to attend. The preccedings are to go to the campaign fund. Two minutes walk from the end of West Twenty-sixth street car line on first road running north will bring you to the place.

THE COMMITTEE.

[Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung please copy.]

SHAFFER WAVERS.

GIVES THE STEEL TRUST AN EXTENSION OF TIME.

He Hopes for Something to Turn Up and Extricate Him from Present Fix—Workers Getting Restless at Delays—Shaffer Between the Devil and the Sea.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 6.—It was reported all over the city this afternoon that the order for a general strike had gone to the unclosed mills of the United States Steel Corporation and that the men were expected to quit at midnight. But so far as can be ascertained the Steel Trust is to have until Saturday to consider the terms of Shaffer's ultimatum. Until that time the members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers will continue at work.

This decision was reached to-night by Shaffer, in opposition to the wishes of most of the members of the Executive Board, who wanted action straightway, and to whose influence the original order to strike at midnight must be attributed.

At the Newcastle (Pa.) mills, however, the order takes effect to-night. This is because the Newcastle mills were piling up raw material for the other plants of the Trust.

Shaffer still cherishes hopes that the Trust managers will make concessions which he will be able to induce his followers to accept.

Shaffer was less mouthy to-day than at any time since the strike began. He and the National officers of the Amalgamated held a secret session this afternoon, to consider the proclamation and notice of the manufacturers of the intendd general strike.

Shaffer continues to maintain that there are sufficient reasons for the delay of his general strike order, but the only apparent cause is the hope entertained that the officers of the big steel corporation may soon realize the serious results that will follow a general closing of the union plants and make overtures for peace. The Amalgamated Association, it is asserted, does not desire to take hasty action, and proposes to rest quietly for a time.

From the meagre reports from the officials of the steel companies, they are not worrying over the delay. They seem to be confident as ever that they will win. They believe the wait is due to the fact that the officers of the men's organization are not certain of their ability to bring out the "union" labor desired.

SHAFFER'S EXCUSE FOR DELAY.

PITTSBURG, August 6.—While the United States Steel Corporation is, here and there, resuming or increasing operations in mills that had been closed from a fortnight to six months, although not attempting on an extensive scale to break the strike in some of its plants, and while the thousands of men who have been idle since the middle of July because of Shaffer's order against the Steel Hoop, Sheet Steel and Tin companies in the corporation are watching with desparation the days slip by and wages lost, Theodore Shaffer, the so-called steel strike leader, continues to play for time before issuing the threatened general strike order.

It has been learned that although Shaffer gave it out on Sunday night that he had been empowered by the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, of which he is president, to call out on strike the union men in the Federal Steel, National Steel and National Tube companies within this week, the date of the order was not made such a discretionary matter with him. It was decided by the board that the order should be issued on Friday night next. To-day Shaffer comes forward and shows that he has found a new excuse for procrastination. He avers that the companies to be affected ought to receive at least ten days' notice before a strike order is made effective, and he says that he thinks he will give this notice.

There is no wonder that the impression is gained ground here that Shaffer is hoping for something to turn up which will extricate him and his associates from the mess which they have made of the "union's" affairs by their shilly shallying. On all sides it is said that Shaffer has been well trounced up to date, and that he is beaten before he begins if he starts to extend the strike.

There is, perhaps, just a hint as to Shaffer's state of mind these days in his further explanation that the notice in the Hoop, Sheet Steel and Tin companies brought about the Hotel Lincoln conference, which ended in nothing but the rejected offer of more favorable terms to the "union" than have been offered since. Does Shaffer hope that the new notice of strike will result in another conference?

As the workers view the situation, it would seem that if Shaffer wanted to do all the damage he could in the hopeless compaign which has ostensibly begun, he would be in a far greater hurry than he seems to be. There are those who say that if there ever was an opera-bouffe strike leader this ex-preacher is one. Taken at his own word, the "union" is strongly intrenched in the mills to be closed, the men already out on strike are unwavering in their determination to win, assurances of hearty support that may go as far as a sympathetic strike have been received from the American Federation of Labor, and the strike cannot fail.

The fact is, Shaffer fears to reveal the weakness of the organization. He has boasted that a general strike would tie up about 75 per cent. of the corporation plants, but one Pittsburg man said today:

"Why, there are more men working in the Carnegie mills at Duquesne and Homestead and the mills at Braddock, non-union plants all of them, than there are on the Amalgamated Association's rolls."

Gompers, who was expected to come here to-day and make the regulation "we'll support you," "hurrah," statement, is said to be at Atlantic City enjoying the ocean breezes. Shaffer is anxious for Sammy to come and make the big bluff.

Apparently all that Shaffer is fighting for is time to devise some way of doubling back on his tracks, keeping the agreement, saving a part of the Amalgamated Association and his own job, or else preacher-like hoping that some one else will work a miracle to bring him well out of his difficulties and spare him the necessity of doubling back.

He is between the devil and the deep sea. The rank and file are beginning to take an interest in the strike. They may yet make it plain to him that he had better take some determined action or get out. If a general strike is not ordered he of course will be stultified. If the strike is ordered and the "union" fails it will be destroyed.

The hoped for interference of politicians has not yet materialized. It is up to Shaffer.

BUFFALO AGITATION.

The Comrades There Doing Effective Work.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5.—Section Buffalo stormed the breastworks of capitalism again last night at Church and Main streets. The gunners were O'Toole of New York and Reinstein of Buffalo.

O'Toole showed how machinery had developed during the last fifty years. He called the attention of the audience to the exhibition of the machines of fifty years ago, and the machines of to-day, at the Pan American Exposition and how those machines are used to displace the working class, and that the number of unemployed, so displaced at the present day, reaches nearly five millions in the United States.

The audience was asked what the Republican or Democratic parties have ever done to end the suffering of the working class. It was shown that instead of improving the worker's condition, that the elected officials of both parties have done all in their power to degrade and sink the workers deeper into slavery. For proof the murders of workingmen at Hazleton by a Republican Sheriff and deputies, also at Idaho by a Bryanite Governor and other instances too numerous to mention, where men were striking for an existence shows the bloody trail of both parties. It was also shown that a worker who votes for either of these parties or their offspring is worse than a scab, and that it is plain to all (even to a child) that these parties are the deadly enemies of the working class. The time is not far distant when we will shun workers who give their votes or aid to these parties or factions thereof.

Then unionism was discussed and the pure and simple unions, who say "no politics in unions" were shown to be a detriment to the working class; that the leaders of such unions call strikes, when there is no chance of winning them, but simply to push themselves into publicity so that they (the misleaders), will get a political job from some politician.

The workers were appealed to to smash such unions and organize in their place a real working class union, that never calls a strike until there is some chance to win, and carries on a strike under the protecting guns of the S. L. P., which carries on a deadly fight in the strike locality. It scares the lives out of the politicians so that they will run to the capitalist and ask him to give in. They fear that if the strike and agitation goes on that the S. L. P. would land in office at the following election. If such should happen they point out to the capitalist that his mills, factories, etc., would become the property of the people under a Socialist Legislature. "Better improve the condition of the workers than endure this.'"

Such is the manner that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance carries on a strike and teaches the workers to strike in the shop and at the ballot box under the flag of the Social Revolution.

Reinstein cited in an able manner the corruption of the city politicians, also the labor fakirs. He was showing up Gompers and a few other birds of that feather when some poor misled worker in the crowd interrupted him and shouted for Gompers and when given an opportunity to explain his attitude he couldn't and it was plainly seen he had been hugging some bar and that he saw things upside down.

Reinstein closed the meeting which numbered 500 all evening, with an appeal to those present to help carry on the fight this fall. Twenty-five weekly PEOPLES were sold. Any comrade that comes to the Pan (who can speak) should not fail to see the boys and help out, as there are splendid crowds of intelligent workingmen.

GRAND S. L. P. RALLY

ARRANGED BY SECTION

Allegheny County, Pa.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1901.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

> The sentiment of the ideal life is none other than man's normal life, as we shall one day know it.
>
> GEORGE SAND.

THE "CONSTITUTION" FOLLOWING THE "FLAG."

The paper signed "Americus," and embodied in the Philippine Commission's report of 1899, a passage from which was published in our yesterday's issue, should set at rest all uneasiness on the part of all those who feared the "Constitution" was to lag behind the flag. Once before it was argued in these columns that, so far from playing the truant in the rear of the "Flag," the "Constitution" is keeping pace with tongue hanging out of its mouth. The "Americus" paper furnishes proof, striking and convincing.

The "Constitution" being in the hands of the capitalist class, requires cheap labor, and none too cheap. That is to say, it requires a working class that is thoroughly fleeced, the more the better. The American capitalist class carried this to what would seem perfection: American labor only keeps 17 per cent. of the product of its own efforts, in other words, it is fleeced of 83 per cent. of its wool,—a larger clip than is yielded by the workers of any European country. When, accordingly, the "Flag" reached the Philippine Islands and found there, intead of the still lower earnings that were expected, that wages in Manila were a good deal higher than across the pond in China, the "Constitution" took a spurt, and "Americus" quickly counseled the importation of Chinese by millions "to make the natives come to their senses."

With a larger exploitation of Labor here than in Europe, and with Chinese wages "in petto," the "Flag" reached the Philippine Islands, and the "Constitution" did its best to lay the pipes to land abreast of the "Flag."

Let none who is satisfied with the present Constitution, that is to say, with a capitalist class in control of the power to interpret and enforce Law, feel the slightest apprehension. The breasts of the Bryanistic silvermine owners, who are ever ready to Bull Pen their workingmen into low wages, need have no apprehension on the score that the "Constitution" may not follow the "Flag";—it is following it fast. The Labor Fakir brigade, who act as train-bearers for the anti-expansion capitalists, need weep no longer about the "dangers that beset our country the moment the Constitution should cease to follow the Flag";—the "Constitution" has no such intentions. Neither need the Mugwump reformer, who habitually insults American Labor, sit up at night to draft resolutions in Bostonese English on "a perfidious McKinley who would dislocate the Constitution from the Flag";—the two are well set together.

And so will they ever be: Flag and Constitution never will sunder. Held by the robber Capitalist Class, the former will ever lead the latter in its train and establish slave conditions, Chinese conditions, for the workers; some day, seized by the Working Class, the Flag will, over the prostrate body of Capitalism, lead the Constitution to the conditions of freedom.

The choice lies with the people in whose hands they propose to trust the Flag, and to whose sense of justice will they entrust the interpretation of the Constitution.

CAUGHT IN A CLEFT STICK.

It is a cruel blow that the Vienna shoemakers have planted on the smeller of the "statistics" and orations that the Republican and Democratic politicians are in the habit of reeling off before workingmen constituencies on the higher earnings of "American Labor" and the low wage scale of the "pauper Labor of Europe." An enterprising American capitalist proposed to set up shoe-shops in Austria, and he announced that he could sell American shoes there "30 per cent cheaper" than they could be produced on the spot. His capacity to do so was not questioned for a moment by the Vienna trade; it "rose en masse," and declared that it would wreck the establishment the moment he started to float his "cheap labor" stuff, claiming that his success meant their ruination. Matters are now at that pass. The contestants may be left to themselves for the present, while we turn the telescope upon this tell-tale incident.

Goods produced in one place, 30 per cent cheaper than in another, whatever special brand they may carry, carry most suspiciously the brand of "Exploitation." The machine does not lighten labor. The old observation of John Stuart Mill holds as good to-day as it did when first uttered: it is doubtful whether improved machinery has lightened the burden of toil. Even if the hours of labor are reduced, the burden is not. With it, the machine brings on intensification of labor. The almost miracle-performing shoe making machines are instances in point. Incomparably intenser is the labor that goes with them; proportionally greater is the exploitation of the operative. An idea of the greater quantity of life-tissue consumed by the modern machine-made shoe may be formed by coupling the dreams of wealth indulged in by the American shoe capitalist in question with the volume of opposition that his scheme has provoked among the Vienna operators. The whole may be well gauged by the statement "30 per cent cheaper." And there goes staggering and reeling the Goliath falsehood regarding the superior economic condition of American Labor when compared with the "pauper Labor of Europe." The giant falsehood staggers and reels, hit between the eyes by the little pebble of fact.

Nor does that giant alone totter. With him is knocked both under and above belt the false pretences of his monkey, the American Labor Fakir. Only the other day, Sam Gompers, bell-cap on head and bauble in hand, did the clown act between the colossal legs of his capitalist giant master, and "scorned to have American Labor reduced to Austrian conditions." It is the Austrian worker who spurns Gomperian conditions.

And right he is.

LISTEN TO THE HYPOCRITES.

A fore-taste of the lines along which the regulation anti-Tammany combination expects to carry on this year's municipal campaign is given in the following passage from the "Evening Post":

"The rich can pay their needlessly swollen taxes, they can flee from the city, they can provide for themselves those comforts and safe-guards of life which the city neglects to furnish. But the working people who live on the East Side are the helpless sufferers from Tammany misrule. They see their children shut out of schools. They see their streets left filthy, their tenements made horrible in violation of law, their daughters exposed to nameless infamy their health endangered by uninspected food and epidemics unchecked by an inefficient Health Board, and the police, instead of being their protectors, striking hands with the promoters of that vice and crime which surrounds them as a festering atmosphere. And for them there is no respite from it the year round."

What hypocrisy!

Not one of the ills mentioned above but has its roots in State and National legislation.

Why do working people crowd into pest-holes? Is it that they like it? Or could those pest-holes be removed without State, aye, even National legislation? The tenement house, in the sense of the domicile of the workers, is backed by State laws, the product of the very class the "Evening Post" speaks for. Nay, even were the State Laws on the subject to be tampered with in behalf of the "poor working people," the tampering would soon be stopped by the Federal Courts on the ground of "impairing the validity of contracts." The overcrowding, with its resultants of filthy streets and epidemics, is pre-eminently not a municipal, but a National issue. And so could one go through list of ills: not one is remedied by "good government" or "change of government": one and all are dusts raised from the mud of Capitalism.

Nor is that all. How comes it that "the rich can flee from the city and provide for themselves the comforts and safeguards of life"? The very assertion of the fact constitutes a flat denial of all the premises that the regulation anti-Tammanyites proceed from, and knocks them flat. Is it, perchance, a subject of municipal regulation that the Labor Market is so overstocked as to leave no domicile accessible to the working class except those where overcrowding is inevitable? Is it a municipal regulation that strips the workers of the means to "provide for themselves the comforts and safeguards of life," and places such means in the hands of both the Tammany magnates and the gentlemen who would "harpoon the Tiger"? Evidently not. The cause lies not in the municipality, the cause lies in the National system that, by leaving the tool of production in the hands of the Anti as well as the Pro-Tammany class, plunders the workers and enriches the capitalist class with the spoils of the working class.

Nor yet is this all. The passage quoted above from the "Evening Post" denotes clearly the class, whose suffrage the labor-fleecing reformer knows he needs in order to "get there." In other words, the "Morality Brigade" for whom the "Evening Post" speaks, adds to the criminality which it has in common with the Tammany labor-fleecers, the further crime of seeking to profit by its own wrongs: It helps to produce the filth and misery that it complains of, and then it seeks to turn the fact to its private profit.

Tammany is bad enough; it is a stench to the nostrils. The "Evening Post" Anti-Tammany reformers, however, are, besides, hypocrites and a stench to the intellect.

Neither nuisance can be abated separately; they must be be abated jointly. Nor will aught ever perform the feat but that popular political tidal wave, whose slow but forceful surges is rising to the rhythm of the Fighting S. L. P.

THE "PITTSBURG THIRTY"; OR GUNS—LOADED AND UNLOADED.

The great Steel Strike bids fair to go down into history as the most fertile of any one incident in producing manifestations, that, provided they are taken to heart, cast innumerable sidelights on the possibilities of Labor economically organized.

On July 31, the stock of the United States Steel Corporation suddenly broke down several points; a day or two thereafter it steadied up again, and then gradually re-rose. The Steel Strike was on before, and during, and continued subsequent to the said break-down in the stock market. That strike could, accordingly, not have been the cause, although its existence had somewhat contributory force. What was the cause?

An employee named Patrick Frey, a rougher, at the Twenty-ninth street mill of the Carnegie Steel Company in Pittsburg—a mill not involved in the Steel Strike—, had been active in organizing the men in the mill, and when the officials discovered Frey's work he was discharged. Immediately, thirty men out of about fifteen hundred employed by the mill, and whom Frey had just organized, quit work. This happened on the 30th; the tumble down in stocks followed the next day, swiftly upon the announcement of the occurrence; Frey was quickly reinstated, the thirty men returned to work, and the stock market recovered composure.

The capialist social system is the first system builded on a carpeting of banana peels. The capitalist is the first social ruler, the law of whose existence is Insecurity. However centralized his economic power, it is riddled with economic blow-holes. This fact, when known and thoroughly grasped, can be turned into a loaded gun with which capitalist inroads upon the workers can be resisted, and with the aid of which even positive relief can be from time to time wrested from the exploiters; when, however, the fact is not known or its significance is not grasped, it turns to an unloaded gun, that, for a moment, may scare him whom it covers, but that, in the long run, breeds contempt for its holder, and increased assurance against him. The pure and simple Union is such an unloaded gun; the class-conscious Union, to wit, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, is the loaded gun.

Here, on the one hand, the spectacle has been seen of thousands of men, frequently estimated at over 50,000, standing out for weeks in the Steel Strike; surely this is a gun of no contemptible calibre; but it is not loaded. Like birds of the field, who become familiar by experience with the scarecrow set up againt them, and who finish by hopping gaily upon it, aye perching upon the very stick, stuck in the sawdust of its hands for a make-believe gun, and dropping their drippings upon it, so is the capitalist exploiter now seen dallying with the Union engaged in this Steel Strike, his Hannas fingering it confidently, and his Morgans standing up defiantly before its silent, harmless muzzle. On the other hand, a paltry thirty men have been seen on strike less than 24 hours against a giant body; within that time the exploiter's pulse "rattled," as indicated by the stock quotations; and the grievance complained of was redressed. This gun was loaded.

In what consisted the ball?—In a sense of solidarity. Left to itself, the Working Class' instinct of its class bonds ever and anon kindles into life. The spirit that attends the birth and keeps up the life of the class-conscious Union, i. e., the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance,—the class-bond of Labor against the class-bond of Capital—, attended the birth of the organization of these "Pittsburg Thirty," as it ever attends and hovers over the cradle of most Trade Unions. In the instance of these "Thirty," that spirit had not yet time either to be smothered by the weeds that grow from the absence of conscious sense of class, or to be perversely extinguished by the malevolent activity of the Labor Fakir, the Labor Lieutenant of the capitalist class; on the contrary, in the instance of the body held in hand by a Shaffer that spirit is held under, where it has not yet fled.

Keen is the capitalist's instinct. It quickly scented danger in the gun held up to it by the "Pittsburg Thirty": it smelled the ball: it had not yet time to extract the missile, and it ducked. From Shaffer's gun of mightiest calibre, however, it scents no danger: it has long extracted the ball thereout: Labor Lieutenants, from Weihe and Garland down to the present Shaffer, have attended to this and made manifest the perfection of their work through their public political solidarity with the capitalist class.

The pure and simple Union is a gun rendered harmless; the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is the loaded gun, alone serviceable on the economic field of the Class Struggle.

The Socialist Labor Party has recently been forced to go through two hard fought battles, the one in Detroit, the other in Denver. In the first Meiko Meyer was mobbed, arrested for being mobbed, and fined the sum of $45 and $5 costs for being mobbed and arrested. In the second instance Charles Mullein was arrested three times, but as there was no case aginst him, the judge reluctantly allowed him to go free. There is a striking likeness in the two outrages. Both men were fighting for the Socialist Labor Party, and so were fighting for the working class. The error they committed was in fighting in the right way. They kept their guns trained on something, and that something was a stronghold of the capitalist class—the pure and simple union. Every shot told. They also ruthlessly exposed the corruption of capitalism, and showed to the working class that the interests of the wage worker were bound up in the Socialist Labor Party. A man might talk for hours against abstractions. He might make the air blue with his eloquent denunciation, but he would not only be tolerated, but he would actually be commended for it. When, however, he gets down to earth, and the things of earth, he is guilty of a grave crime. Hence the persecution of these two men, and the futile attempts to silence them. They can no more be silenced than fate itself can be held in check. They have received additional strength, because the party of which they are members draws not only inspiration but power from the efforts of the capitalist class to free itself. Every struggle makes the bonds sink deeper, and every show of force weakens and shatters it.

The American Woolen Company, the Wool Trust, has entered upon its campaign of killing off the independent producers. It was with this object in view that it made a slashing reduction of from 7 to 25 per cent in the price of its goods for winter and spring trade. This move has thrown the whole trade into confusion. There is loud wailing from the little producers, who rave about cut-throat competition, "agressions of the Trust," etc. Both the A. W. C. and the minor producers have ground their workingmen down to the very marrow. They have not hesitated to extract from them every ounce of life and strength that they possessed. The Trust, when it was inaugurated, made it necessary for the smaller companies to produce on a cheaper scale. This new move will make it necessary to produce on a still lower scale. During the coming season it is more than probable that the workers in the mills will make up for this slashing reduction that has so pleased the jobbers, and thrown the mill owners into such a state of fright.

The company that operates the trolley cars at Yonkers does not believe in fenders. As a result three persons have been murdered in the past few days. There are several railroads that do not believe in automatic couplers, and the rate of killed and injured on these roads is larger than on the others. The Yonkers road has no right to practice any such barbarous belief. A fender does, in many cases, act as a protection. It is not a matter of faith with the company, but a matter of economy. Fenders cost money. Lives are worth but little. So for the sake of putting a few dollars extra dividend into the pockets of the stockholders the life of every person who uses the streets is endangered.

Mr. Winston Churchill has been given a medal in recognition of his bravery. This bravery consisted in telling a dramatic story of how he was captured by the Boers, and then escaped. The only flaw in the narrative is that the Boers allowed him to escape, and that they have several pictures of him doing it. But as Churchill is a useful man to explain things, the English government thought it could not do better than to give him a medal.

The "Cleveland Citizen" savagely snaps its teeth on its tongue and announces that the "Socialist Labor Party is now in the throes of dissolution." The "Citizen" has said that so often that the only possible conclusion is that the Socialist Labor Party is indulging in the longest "throe" on record.

The "Workers' Call" is very glad that the "Appeal to Reason" is "coming their way." The "Appeal" has gone so many ways that it is not surprising to know that it is going the "Call's" way. As the "Call's" way is downward, it is probable that the two have embraced to take the plunge into oblivion.

Over 100,000 persons took place in the parade to King Humbert's tomb. A parade twice that size could be formed from the peasants and workers who died from starvation during the King's reign

FRESH TARIFF WRANGLES IN THE WIND.

The declaration of free trade between Puerto Rico and continental United States territory is about as severe a blow as could have been administered both to the political free traders in this country and to the free trade theory in general.

Among the many matchless dialectical witticisms of the French economist Bastiat against protection, is the story of a "protected orange." Quoting from memory the reasoning was to this effect: Oranges grow naturally in Cuba; they are imported and placed on a fruit-stand in Paris for, say, 1 cent a piece. The price represents the cost of raising, transportation and distribution, and is as low as 1 cent owing to the orange being raised where nature is propitious. An enterprising Parisian thereupon schemes to produce oranges in Paris. But the climate is unpropitious. Hot-houses, with extensive appurtenances and proportional expensiveness become necessary. The result is that when the Parisian orange-manufacturer is ready to place his products on the Parisian market, the individual orange has cost him considerably more than 1 cent. To sell for that price would bankrupt him. He turns to the Government; pulls the required wires, and lubricates the requisite wheels; whereupon a tariff law is passed placing on each orange imported from abroad a tariff covering the difference in the cost of production, say 2 cents. Thereupon, at the same fruit-stand of yore, two oranges stand, side by side, for sale: the manufactured or "artificial" product and the natural one, both marked 3 cents. Bastiat then argues that, as a means of raising revenue, the process of collecting 2 cents on imported oranges is clumsy and wasteful; he then turns his brilliant shafts of satire upon the protectionist idea of "promoting industry" by such artificial methods as producing artificial fruit; let oranges grow where nature will raise them genuine, and let the efforts put forth in doing hot-house violence to nature be turned into legitimate channels.

The point is excellent and covers a certain ground well; but it does not cover the whole ground that free trade claims to cover. Large areas are left bare. The sophistry, or be it quibble, or be it the defective reasoning underlying free trade as a practical theory, capable of application, is emphasized by the experience with which Puerto Rico is bound to enrich future tariff discussions in this country.

The flaw in Bastiat's free trade reasoning lies in that he seeks to expand into a general principle a theory that is applicable only to restricted areas. Starting from this error, the error of not taking all the facts into consideration, he tumbled into a preposterous political blunder, and the free trade theorizers of America, quoting him, tumbled after him into the same blunder. That the latter have not yet discovered the fact and the reason thereof is the strongest evidence of their mental incapacity.

Bastiat's illustration applies to a country of restricted climatic productivity. In a country essentially manufacturing, "artificial" farm products can be laughed out of court, and free trade, in them, will win the day. In the measure in which a country is agricultural, besides being manufacturing, the satire against "artificial farm products" is weakened because its application becomes restricted. Finally in a country whose area is so large that vegetation of different climates thrives within its borders, the satire loses all force except for the whimsical. Common sense dismisses and material interests spurn it. This has been the experience in this country; it is what has given vote-collecting backbone to protection here; and it explains much of the tariff wrangle: Puerto Rico will now add grist to the mill.

Sugar, oranges, tobacco and other vegetal products of the torrid zone are raised within the same American boundary lines where manufactures, otherwise the "product" of temperate climates exclusively, are seen to flourish. No reason that eventually induces industrial concerns to throw off the crutches of protection and set up the colors of free trade can or is likely to come into play with the agriculturist. His product can not be railed down as "artificial." And moving under a social system, of which Bastiat himself was an enraptured Pindar, the capitalist system, the agriculturist insists upon making his living off his fellows, demands governmental protecton, and, swaying his own and his wage slaves votes, assents himself in the halls of legislation. Thus it has been seen that while certain industries demanded free trade so that they may buy cheaply the raw products that they need, the domestic raisers—not in hot-houses, but in the open fields—of such raw materials, lock horns with the forces of free trade; compel them first to shift their ground, and abandon free trade as a "cardinal principle"; and materially interfere with their plans. The placing of new territory within the boundaries of this nation necessarily leads to free trade between the old territory and its acquired domain. The new territory being tropical, it throws into the anti-free trade scale a new set of products, besides strengthening in the same direction the attitude of kindred interests previously within our boundaries. This is one of the practical politico-economic effects of, first, the annexation of Puerto Rico, and the inevitable sequence, the declaration of free trade between the island and the United States mainland.

The flames of tariff wrangles may be expected to flare up afresh, fed by the fresh fuel of Puerto Rican products.

Agents of the United States Secret Service say that they have captured "one of the most accomplished woman criminals in the country in Annie Doughety, the counterfeiter." When have these moles, these noxious products of a noxious system, the Secret Service agents, or detectives, been known to capture anything that was not "one of the most accomplished criminals"? The capture has to be an "accomplished criminal," or the detectives' merit would be slight; and the capture must also be only "one of the most accomplished criminals," or the detectives would no longer be needed.

CALUMNY NAILED.

An Old "Volkszeitung" German Workingman Raises His Voice and is Suppressed.

The below is a translation of a letter which, though couched in polite terms, lashes the infamous calumny which the "Volkszeitung" and its scab accomplices recently concocted in the matter of the recent Sprague strike. It was sent by its writer to the "Volkszeitung" and there suppressed,—an evidence that this latest falsehood was as deliberate as the numerous others for which that "business" sheet has so often been nailed in these columns, and for which it has so completely forfeited the regard of the German workingmen that its circulation has now dwindled down to barely 2,500.

In giving Gust. Spindler's letter to the readers of THE PEOPLE, we know that, in a measure, it is carrying coals to Newcastle. Last week the statement signed by scores of the Sprague strikers themselves covered the ground fully. Spindler's letter has, however, the additional significance of its being the spontaneous act of a "Volkszeitung" reader himself, and that by its suppression it places that paper in the disgraced ducked position that it was placed in when it got its lashing on its "Leader" meeting article.

Here is Spindler's letter:

"To the Editor of the 'Volkszeitung:'

"In answer or correction of your report on the Sprague factory, the undersigned wishes first to make a few observations, lest he be misunderstood.

"I am, since I arrived in this country, 21 years a reader of the 'Volkszeitung,' and never yet have I done violence to the principle of solidarity, as I am firmly convinced that the working class can reach victory only by internationally holding together. And also I am of the opinion that groups or parties, that differ from one another, but aim alike at the emancipation of the working class, should at least be treated decently, especially when, as in this instance, one has to deal with intelligent workingmen.

But now to the point.

The furnisher of the article of July 18—who seems to be either a bought-up spy for a certain side (bought up to the injury of the 'Volkszeitung'), or a regulation constitutional liar, says in the first place that the De Leonites started the strike, but were now seen through by the electric workers here. There can be no truth whatever in that, seeing that the strike was of a wholly local nature, and we are not the simpletons to allow us to be sold.

"In the second place, the nameless furnisher of the report writes about the difference between the De Leonites, who demanded 54 hours work and 60 hours pay, and the electrical workers, who, not having time to report to their own Union, forfeited even their strike support. As a matter of fact, the De Leonites and other parties are not considered in the shop. The Company does not inquire after the color of parties. It inquires only after the power to work. Moreover, there is no distinction in the kind of work with slight exception, it is all piece work.

Furthermore, the unknown writes that among the electrical workers some have found temporary work elsewhere, but that the majority remained out of work, whereby also the De Leonites are said to have showed their claws. To that I can only say that, while it is true that some found work elsewhere, the last part of the statement is notoriously a lie.

"That monies and groceries were collected is true. But it is not true that someone, who demanded support, was laughed at.

"I would not touch upon the next point were it not in the interest of truth and of the 'Volkszeitung' itself to do so.

"In the fifth week, due to several rumors, the matter was discussed whether a committee should call upon the firm. As the men were growing restless, it was decided to send the committee, and the committee settled the strike in honorable manner. There were no De Leonites here either. Possibly there may have been some scroundrels, for instance, the furnisher of that tissue of lies.

"As to the next sentence to the effect that "the Strike Committee, to which the notorious Hickey and an individual named Jack Goordman belonged, announced that the Alliance men were to remain out on strike, but the next day these fellows dealt secretly with the firm and immediately declared the strike off and everything settled.'

Mr. Editor! More than one row have I fought out in my life, but that one set of workingmen should resort to such mean methods against another, I have never seen before. If the furnisher of the report means to be an honorable man he should at least give his name, so that he may be taken to account.

Mr. Hickey may have his faults; which of us have none? But also his opponents should respect him. And as to Jack Goordman, who for some time is a member of the party and who takes great pains to learn the principles of Socialism, he is spoken of simply as "an individual!"

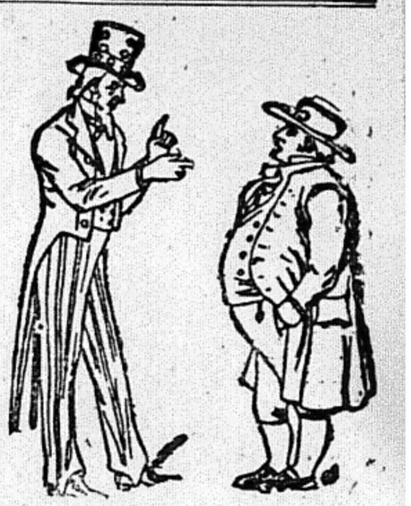
"Mr. Editor! As I know you a long time, and I know your honorable character [! !] I must express my wonderment that you are so easy to be led by the nose by a liar.

"That the strike was not settled secretly every striker knows.

"If you desire further information I am willing to furnish it to you.

"Respectfully,
"GUST. SPINDLER,
"14 Charles st., Bloomfield, N. J.

Cuba's new electoral bill provides that the President need not be a native Cuban. This will allow some enterprising company from this country to elect its own man. There is no doubt but that the intention of the bill is to provide ways and means for the opening of offices in such a way that the United States business interests can have full and complete control.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—Damn those workingmen. They are always striking. Always up to some miscief.

UNCLE SAM—Do you imagine they strike for the fun of it?

B. J.—It does look that way sometimes to me; although I know that they don't do it for the fun of it. The fools imagine they can gain by it.

U. S.—I admit they are often—

B. J.—Often? Usually, always in error.

U. S.—Even if they were so, the blame is not theirs.

B. J.—Whose is the blame? Mine, I suppose?

U. S.—Yours sometimes. Others' other times. The blame, in short, lies primarily with you capitalists; if anybody is the fool it is you people; and if anybody is to be damned it should be you, the capitalists.

B. J.—Why, we do everything we can to prevent strikes.

U. S.—Sometimes you do, but sometimes you don't. You know well that when you want to break a contract, or when you want to stop work because your supply of goods is too large you simply instigate a strike. You get the labor fakir whom you keep in your pay to prod the men, and a strike follows. Whose is the blame?

B. J.—Well, that is an exceptional case. As a rule, it don't come that way.

U. S.—If it don't come that way exactly it comes virtually that way.

B. J.—All the other strikes proceed from the stupidity of the men.

U. S.—I have shown you, in the instance quoted that the strike proceeded from you in fact. Now take this other instance. You keep the labor fakir in your pay to prevent Socialist agitation from entering the union. Socialist agitation would teach the workers how little there is in strikes, "pure and simple." Being kept away from information, and by your doing, whose is the blame if your workers act ignorantly?

(U. S. turns B. J. around, grabs him by the collar and the seat of the pants, and gives him a kick that sends him flying.)

* * * * *

BROTHER JONATHAN—If only the employers were less greedy, how beautifully they could get along with their workmen.

UNCLE SAM—And you think a little less greed would solve the Labor Question?

B. J.—That's it, exactly.

U. S.—There is John Jones who only has $10,000 in his factory; do you think he can produce as cheaply as Richard Roe who works with a $50,000 capital?

B. J.—N-n-o.

U. S.—Each piece of goods that John Jones produces costs him fully twice as much as each piece of goods that Richard Roe produces. Can John Jones compete with Richard Roe?

B. J.—Hardly.

U. S.—What is left for him to do but to reduce his cost of production?

B. J.—Nothing.

U. S.—Won't he be driven to lower the wages of his employees?

B. J.—Hem!

U. S.—If he don't would he carry on business?

B. J.—No!

U. S.—If he does—

B. J.—He is safe.

U. S.—Nixy. He is busted all the same, although his lease of life may be a little longer.

B. J.—But if he is busted anyhow, what help is there?

U. S.—The help there is for him is that he kick out the labor fakir whom he keeps salaried in the union. That is so much money saved, to begin with.

Secondly, that he realize that he is doomed unless the Socialist Labor Party wins. Because then competition will be abolished.

Third, that he aid his employees to realize their class interests and that, proceeding upon those class interests, they must conquer the public powers, and thereby overthrow the capitalist system.

Finally, join his workers and shoulder to shoulder with them march under the banner of the S.L.P. The overthrow of the capitalist system would free him from the mill-stone of small property that now, tied to his neck, is drowning him, and he would become part-owner in and enjoyer of the wealth produced in the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Thus, you will see, the "greed" question is no question.

"Dicka Da Croke" Makes Laws.

Generoso Conizalio, who sought to be naturalized yesterday succeded in entertaining the Court even if what might be considered a clever answer, meant his undoing. He was being examined by Judge Aspinall in the County Court, Brooklyn.

"Who makes the laws of New York State?" asked the Judge.

"Dicka da Croke," promptly came the answer from the Italian.

"You are not so far wrong, after all," remarked the Judge aside.

"Do you mean Richard Croker?" asked the Judge.

"Sure,' 'answered Conizalio.

"You are wholly and unqualified three times rejected," said Judge Aspinall concluding the examination.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Comrade Charles Wheeler's Death.

To THE PEOPLE—The following clipping from the "Dallas News" of the 20th inst. tells an awful tale of the risk of the workingmen under our beautiful capitalist system:

"Charles Wheeler, a lineman in the employ of the Standard Light and Power Company, was killed while at work at the top of a thirty foot pole at the junction of Elm street and Scollard Court yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. He was with a companion on the pole and was standing on the transformer when his hand came in contact with a wire overhead, carrying a current of 2,200 or 2,800 volts. Death was practically instantaneous."

Wheeler, a man of powerful physique and a splendid workman, was a member of Section Houston, S. L. P. Anyone who ever met could not help but like him. As Comrade Courtney describes him: "Meek as a lamb and brave as a lion."

Comrades! another one of our class has been electrocuted by the capitalist class, without committing any other crime than being a wage-slave. Let us redouble our efforts to sweep off the earth a system that murders our brothers every day with impunity. Especially carry the lesson home to the electrical workers of Texas, who are still being led to the slaughter by their "impure and not too simple" to make money leaders, who are upholding with their vote and voice this infernal system because they themselves are out of harm's way.

The Texas State Committee, S. L. P.
FRANK LEITNER, Sec'y.
San Antonio, Texas, July 27.

Pen Sketches from the Indianapolis Convention.

To THE PEOPLE.—Doubtless before this reaches you, despatches from this city for the DAILY PEOPLE will have been coming in and published in your columns. Nevertheless, I shall endeavor from to-day to send you a sketch of the successive incidents of the convention, they will serve at least as supplemental to the despatches.

Seventy to forty-seven "delegates," and "4,798" to "1,402" votes tell more plainly in figures than it could be told in words the complete capture of the Social Democratic party by the Kangaroos.

These figures show the relative strength of the two factions in the "unity" convention which opened in this city to-day.

Thus the Kangaroos dominate the convention with a majority of approximately four to one. The Social Demcratic delegates are at the utter mercy of the Kangaroos and as Victor Berger significantly said on the convention floor, "can be drowned in this convention."

At the close of this first day it is plain that Debs is beached higher and drier than a mackerel, and largely with the consent of his old supporters who have allowed him to quietly drop from view. A brief telegram of congratulation, and regret for absence, without explanation, was the way Debs acknowledged his final exclusion from the party from which he had hoped so much.

Whether the Social Democratic delegates will supinely consent to be manoeuvered out of existence by the infamous methods practiced by the Kangaroos from the beginning of the "unity" movement, remains to be seen.

At ten o'clock this morning Kelly of the Committee on Arrangements called the convention to order, and the preacher, Geo. D Herron, was unanimously chosen temporary chairman, and he dwelt upon the possibilities of the "human soul" under Socialism. The factions feared to clash and the proceedings dragged perceptably. The morning was consumed in the selection of the credential committee and a committee on rules and organization, whose membership was finally divided among the representatives of the contending factions.

The convention reconvened at 3 p. m. and proceeded to accept the credential committee's report with little modification.

The first animated discussion of the convention arose over that paragraph of the report of the committee on rules determining the method of voting.

The bitter feeling known to exist between the factions cropped out at various points in the debate, such as when Hochn of St. Louis expressed the hope that "the methods of lawyers and politicians" would not be introduced into this convention, and when Seidel of Wisconsin, trembling with passion and shaking his fist in the faces of Harriman and Hillquit, said: "You of the Springfield committee are just a ssuspicious of us as we are of you."

The afternoon session closed with the election of standing committees.

WATCHER.
Indianapolis, Ind., July 29.

The Second Day's Session at Indianapolis---The S. L. P. Flattered With Imitation.

To THE PEOPLE—At the close of the second day's proceedings of the "Unity" convention the real work of the convention remains to be done. The National Secretaries of the two factions, William Butcher of the Kangaroos and Theodore Debs of the Social Democrats, read their reports; the Committee on Resolutions reported several additional resolutions, and a report of the Committee on Platform occupied the afternoon and a special night session.

The effect on the delegates of the ten year's example and training of the Socialist Labor Party is amusing. Apparently what the S. L. P. will think and say of their proceedings is uppermost in their minds. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance sentiment is cropping out to a surprising extent, and in the discussions of the report of the Committee on Platform we find our own arguments on the striking out of immediate demands repeated here although somewhat twisted awry. A striking illustration of the S. T. & L. A. spirit is furnished in a communication submitted by Organizer Baird for 25 members of the St. Louis branch, S. D. P. This communication has been drafted into resolution form and will come before the convention as a substitute for the inevitable reaffirmation of the inane attitude toward trade unionism, asumed in last year's convention of the S. D. P. The communication reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned, members of Local St. Louis, S. D. P., are opposed to the instructions given to the regular delegates to the Indianapolis Unity Convention, regarding the re-adoption of the resolutions of the last Indianapolis convention defining the attitude of the S. D. P. towards trade unions, for the following reasons:

"First. The proposed convention was called for the ostensible purpose of uniting all the Socialist forces of the United States, the invitation being extended to all factions of the S. D. P., Independent State Organizations and all sections of the S. L. P., and inasmuch as the chief question in dispute, between the S. L. P. and the S. D. P. and the only grounds for maintaining separate party organization, is the question of tactics toward trade unions, we regard the invitation extended to the S. L. P. as an admission that this matter is, at least, an open question; and we further believe that the mere fact that the S. L. P. refused to participate in the convention does not close the issue.

"Second. We are opposed to the readoption of the resolutions referred to on the ground that such action will bind the party as an organization and seeks to impose it as a duty upon the members as individuals, to unqualifiedly indorse and assist in building up the present trade union movement, commonly known as 'Pure and Simple Trade-Unionism,' regardless of the fact that, almost without exception, the said unions accept the present Capitalist system as a finality, and only seek to make the best terms possible with the Capitalist Class, either by agreement, economic warfare (strikes and boycotts) or compromise, leaving the same brutal and unjust system in existence and compelling the constant recurrence of the demoralizing and destructive conflict between the Capitalist and the Working Class, in which conflict the whole working class is constantly meeting with defeat and sinking ever deeper and deeper into the condition of abject economic servitude and dependence, as is shown, not alone by the conditions which we see on every hand, but is conclusively proven by the Government report on strikes and lockouts, and the census reports, which latter show that the working class is receiving a constantly diminishing proportion of the wealth which they create, the percentage having fallen from 62½ per cent in 1850 to 17 per cent in 1890, and will undoubtedly show a less percentage in the last decade, proving conclusively that the trade unions are and must necessarily be impotent in their efforts to better the condition of the working class, for the simple reason that they are attempting to accomplish an impossibility, that is, they attempt to harmonize interests which are fundamentally antagonistic, or they fight blindly against the inevitable results of the very system which they accept as an eternal institution, thus showing themselves to be either a reform or reactionary and not a revolutionary movement.

"Third. We understand the S. D. P. to be a revolutionary party, unalterably opposed to reform or palliative measures, demanding the complete overthrow of the present capitalist system through united political action of the working class organized into a political party of their own. Hence, we regard it as illogical and inconsistent for such a party to unqualifiedly indorse and pledge itself as an organization or require its members as individuals to assist in building up any organization of workers which does not recognize the necessity of destroying the present capitalist system and replacing it with the co-operative commonwealth, based on the collective ownership, operation and control of all the means of production, transportation and distribution by the working class, and we cannot approve of any such organization which forbids within its portals even the discussion of partisan political questions and action, the only means by which labor can ever be emancipated; but on the contrary indulges in the most pernicious political practices, such as the indorsement of candidates for office on capitalist party tickets, and the begging and lobbying policy for securing favorable legislation, which leads to corruption, disappointment and disaster.

Fourth. We hold that while it may not have been possible for the founders of "Pure and Simple Unions" to see the necessity for independent political action on the part of the working class, there is no excuse for ignoring this necessity in view of the standing example given us by the class-conscious action of the capitalist class in safeguarding their class interests at the ballot box and its constant use of the machinery of government, National, State and Municipal, in all its branches—legislative, executive and judicial—to maintain to seek to perpetuate their mastery over the consequent exploitation of the working class.

"We therefore, believe that the proper attitude for a revolutionary party to assume toward any existing institution which does not accord with its principles is the attitude of uncompromising exposure, regardless of whether the existing institution opposes our principles from ignorance, preversity or corruption.

"While holding these views we do not wish to be understood as being opposed to the principle of organization among the workers in the factory or elsewhere, but, on the contrary, we recognize the right and the necessity of such organization, in order to promote the spirit of solidarity among the working class and to enable them to resist in all practicable ways the encroachment of capitalism upon their rights. But we insist that any such organization, to be effective, must have for its avowed purpose the final overthrow of the present wage system, unless such be its purpose and aim, it must enevitably prove impotent to accomplish any beneficial results for the working class, and in the end prove a hindrance to the progress of the working class toward their final emancipation. Any other line of policy must result in the future as it has in the past and is at present, in leading the workers in front of the guns instead of behind them.

"We, therefore, hold that a true Socialist party should point out to the present trade unions the necessity of organizing along the class-conscious lines for independent political action, and say to them that while we sympathize with you in your oppression and desire to the emancipation of the whole working class, we cannot approve of or assist in building up any organization of workers, which in the light of past experiences and present conditions must necessarily prove to be but little else than suicide clubs. But we will indorse and assist in building up any organization which shows an intelligent appreciation of actual conditions and the necessity of the abolition of wage slavery, by voting the working class into power through the agency of a proletarian political party."

In the discussion of the report of the Committee on Platform Simons of Chicago referred to the contradiction between a "class-conscious, revolutionary platform and a series of reactionary palliatives tacked to it." The balance of his argument followed the lines of thought upon which the immediate demands were removed from the Socialist Labor party platform he was parroting.

The Rev. Herron in speaking on this subject, followed suit by cribbing almost literally from the S. L. P. He said:

"The capitalist class proposes to capture Socialism by going into partnership with it. It might give Socialists nine-tenths of these palliatives and yet retain all its power. Wendell Philips Garrison and other abolitionists did not ask what palliatives they could secure the negro."

Strobell of New Jersey, while upholding the demands asserted that: "The delegates seem to be animated by fear of what the De Leonites are going to think about the decisions of this convention. We might just as well admit it. We all know that this has swerved us at several important junctures to-day."

WATCHER.
Indianapolis, Ind., July 31.

The Smash-Up at Indianpolis---All Hail the S. L. P!

To THE PEOPLE.—If it be an honor, the Kangaroos have completed the capture of the moribund Debs Social Democratic party, and in this Jonah and whale manner achieved the aim of this "Unity" convention, which means that "unity" spells "smash-up." To-day the final clauses of the constitution were adopted, St. Louis was selected as the seat of the National Executive Board and to-night the delegates scattered to their homes. Much dissatisfaction is felt especially among the delegates of the Chicago, one of that element, Gobell, of New Jersey, on the floor of the convention, even going so far as to say "everything is gone, name and all. We have been sold out, bought out, cheated out." When Harriman, who had the floor and whom Gobell had been trying to question, finally gave him permission to put his question, Gobell told him he did not want to put any more questions to lawyers, that the convention was beign run by lawyers anyhow. At the conclusion of the business before the convention to-night Berger of Wisconsin arose he said: "to bury the hatchet ten feet deep." Heydrick of Pennsylvania said: "You haven't any hatchet. The other fellows took it."

Yesterday it was the platform that suffered for the sake of unity, an appendix of weak palliative measures and immediate demands being incorporated to appease a stubborn opposition. To-day the constitution contributed its sacrifice. As a local capitalist sheet expresses it: "The form of organization is practically identical with that of the old parties." The three factions—the Chicago, the Springfield and the independent—have "united," and the result is as many factions as there are states represented in the party, for by the provisions of the constitution, adopted to-day, each state organization is sovereign and the national direction and control has been compelled to make way for a semblance of unity. Under the head of "Organization of States and Territories" that document in the following simple and innocent-looking terms, gives practically complete autonomy to the States:

"Each State or Territory may organize in such way or manner, and under such rules and regulations as it may determine, but not in conflict with the provisions of this constitution." A quotation of the clauses of the constitution covering the functions of the National Executive Committee shows the complete predominance of the States and the only limitations placed upon the power and authority of the latter. These clauses read as follows:

[Some slight changes were made in these clauses, but none which affected the power of the State.]

"Your Committee on Constitution begs leave to report as follows:

"CONSTITUTION."

"The name of this organization shall be The Socialist Party, except in States where a different name has or may become a legal requirement.

"NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

"There shall be a National Committee, composed of one member from each organized State or Territory.

"This committee shall be elected in such manner and for such period as the States may respectively decide upon, each State to have the power to remove its National Committeeman at any time.

"This committee shall meet at least once a year. Special meetings shall be called at the request of five States.

"DUTIES AND POWERS.

"The duties of this committee shall be to supervise the work of the National Secretary; to represent the party in all international affairs; to organize unorganized States and Territories; to call national nominating conventions and special conventions, and to submit questions to referendum.

"The National Committee shall elect a committee of five from the party membership of the locality, selected for the party headquarters, to supervise and assist the Secretary as the National Committee shall require and direct. Said committee of five shall form part of and be a quorum of the National Committee, but shall be subject to removal at any time by the National Committee. On the question of removal the said local quorum shall have no vote.

"The National Secretary shall be elected by the National Committee, and shall be subject to removal at its discretion.

"THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE SHALL HAVE NO RIGHT OR POWER TO INTERFERE WITH OR TAKE PART IN ANY WAY IN THE WORK OR AFFAIRS OF ANY ORGANIZED STATE OR TERRITORY; NOR IN ITS PROPAGANDA OR ORGANIZATION, EXCEPT BY REQUEST OF THE STATE OR TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

"Expenses of the National Committeemen in attending meetings shall be paid from the National Treasury.

During the day several important resolutions and the odds and ends of the report of the Committee on Resolutions were disposed of.

The unclass-conscious attitude of the S. D. P. toward the small farm-owning class is preserved by the "united" party in the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The introduction of new and complex instruments of production in certain phases of agriculture, particularly in transportation and storage and the growth of mortgage indebtedness, landlordism has rendered the ownership of land alone by the farmer little more than the premanent position as a wage-slave, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That the interest of the farmer in the abolition of capitalism is the same as that of the wage-worker; be it further

"RESOLVED, That we urge upon the attention of the farmers the fact that Socialism would secure for them together with all other workers the full product of their labor."

W. H. Baird, of St. Louis, whose communication to the convention along S. T. & L. A. lines was quoted in this correspondence several days ago was cut off in the debate on the trade union question to-day and a fulsome reaffirmation of last year's trade union attitude was put through under the whip.

Delegate Heydrick of Pennsylvania, after a talk with President Lynch of the International Typographical Union to-day, quoted Lynch as saying: "I was in hopes this convention would at least get some semblance of the Socialist position, but after following its proceedings closely, both its platform and form of organization only show to me that the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY will be the gainer. Whatever Socialists there are or material that will develop into Socialists among the rank and file will become disgusted with the work of this convention and finally drift into the S. L. P."

WATCHER.
Indianapolis, August 1.

Certainly, Smoke Out the Bogus English Socialists

To THE PEOPLE.—I shall be much indebted to you if you can publish the enclosed letter in THE PEOPLE. Its raison d'etre was an article in the London "Justice" of July 13th entitled "Pro-Boer," which was simply an expression of humanitarian sentimental radicalism, and which invited the English Socialist Movement to adopt the title Pro-Boer, a title which includes the most motley congerie of freaks, fatheads and political jeremydiddlers. I received the following reply from Mr. Quelch, the editor of "Justice," on the day after forwarding my letter for publication:

"Dear Comrade:—As you wish this to be inserted in its entirety or returned, I beg to return it.

"Yours fraternally,"
"H. QUELCH."

If this lack of space were bona fide I should be content, but it is only used when it is necessary to exclude (or mutilate) some letter or article which is opposed to Mr. Quelch's personal views, such as anti-Millerand, anti-Kautsky, anti-Keir Hardie or anti-S. D. P. communications. While making this excuse Mr. Quelch is able to devote column after column to anti-Popery articles worthy of the Protestant Alliance written by an Anarchist of the name of Sketchley, and to allow a couple of pitiful and utterly obscure Trade Unions to wash their dirty linen for weeks in the so-called Official Organ of the S. D. F. Only last week "Justice" contained a column and a half of the most disgusted literary dishwater in the form of a poetical (?) effusion writen by a miserable creature in the I. L. P. who is notorious as a calumniator and vilifier of the S. D. F.

I take this step of asking you to publish my protest with considerable reluctance as I believe that these differences should be settled at home. But we Scottish Social Democrats (and, I believe, a considerable section of English Social Democrats) are in the anomalous position of being almost to a man anti-Millerand and anti-compromise and at the same time unable to have our views ventilated in the paper which styles itself the organ of the S. D. F., and which we have always loyally supported. I am certain that this state of affairs will be brought to a close at our annual conference in August but in the meantime I shall have to depend upon your paper (which is highly esteemed in Scotland), for the expression of my protest against "the vomit of toleration" (to adopt the pleasant parlance of the Covenanters) in the S. D. F., and radicalism in "Justice." Fraternal greetings to the Fighting S. L. P.

CARSTAIRS MATHESON.
Falkirk, Scotland, July 17.

(Enclosure.)

16 Alma street,
FALKIRK, July 13, 1901.

Dear Comrade:—The article in last week's issue of "Justice" entitled "Pro-Boer," and written by Dora B. Montefiore, is typical of a certain tendency which has always existed to some extent in the working class movement, and which, at the present time, seems to have taken complete possession of it. When a section of the capitalist class or its class-unconscious proletarian satellites display in any particular case the slightest degree of common sense, humanity or natural human sympathy towards suffering, and indignation against oppression and wrong, there are always to be found certain Socialists ready to rush into their arms and throw themselves into raptures of enthusiasm.

Certainly it is a sufficiently rare occurrence and one calculated to engender surprise that members of this class, whose consistent, conscious, and devilish cruelty, brutality and oppression have earned the guerdon of our undying hatred, should in any instance take up, or seem to take up, an attitude indicative of sentiments other than those of the tiger and the vulture of which they are the human incarnations. But because the "pulex irritans" is a trifle less loathesome than the "cimex lectularis," we do not on that account take it to our bosoms (if we can help it); neither do we welcome the fox's whelp to our couches because it is rather less malodorous than the badger's litter.

The miserable pusillanimity displayed by these "Pro-Boer" leaders in the House of Commons a week ago, where man after man tearfully protested his loyalty to the Empire, and repudiated the Independence Resolution of the Queen's Hall meeting together with the charge of encouraging the Boers in their struggle for freedom ought to bring home to us clearly the character of the people we have been consorting with, and make us re-echo the heartfelt ejaculation of Willie Redmond, "I thank God I am not a Liberal." We have suffered ourselves to be made tools of time and again in this anti-war agitation. We have not only acted as policemen and chuckers-out to these people, but we have travestied our principles and ignored the class war by returning them to parliament by our votes, and the perception is beginning to dawn upon us that in so doing we have stultified ourselves, strengthened radicalism at the cost of the working class movement and prepared rods for our own backs. At the very outset certain politicians had the shrewdness to perceive what the war would result in. They foresaw prolonged hostilities, disgrace to the national arms, and increased taxation. They saw that by taking up an attitude of opposition to the war, they would, in the long run, when the public had returned to its senses, be able to pose as sagacious and farseeing statesmen, and so atttain to a degree of prominence and political influence unattainable under ordinary circumstances. Of course, these "incorruptibles" did not oppose the war at the outset and expose the designs of the Government. Such an action might conceivably have had the effect of preventing war; and the aim of these men was not to prevent war, but to use the war as a means for the realization of their ambitious aspirations, just like Chamberlain, tho' after a different fashion.

If, within a short time and as a result of the failure of the war policy, radicalism experiences a renascence while Socialism remains in statu quo ante or worse, it will be comforting to reflect that we have ourselves to thank for it.

Even where the Pro-Boer is absolutely disinterested his opposition to the war is absurd and illogical. It is the height of fatuous stupidity to oppose a war while maintaining and defending (as do the Pro-Boer leaders without exception, together with the majority of their followers) a social and economic system under which wars are as inevitable and unavoidable as the advent of "the flowers that bloom in the spring."

In any case whether they be scheming politicians "on the make" or merely muddleheaded ignoramuses, the intelligent Socialist has no place "dans cette galere"; neither will such a one relinquish the honorable title of Social Democrat for an appellation like "Pro-Boer" which is applied to a heterogeneous mass of scheming anti-Socialist politicians, muddleheaded radicals, and rose-water sentimentalists who, while weeping copiously (in public) over the wrongs of Boer women and children are utterly unconcerned for the even more sordid, consistent and commonplace oppression and misery of women and children here at home. We are not (as has been said) specifically Pro-Boer any more than we are Pro-Indian, Pro-English, or Pro-Irish. We are primarily anti-capitalist and our sympathies are on the side of the Boers because their enemies are our enemies; those who seek to oppress them ARE oppressing us. Our defence of Boer independence was no arbitrary choice on our part, as many of the public have been led to think through our not making our position sufficiently clear and dissociating ourselves from the radicals.

Our defence of the Boers was simply a logical deduction from the principles on which our movement is based.

May I be allowed to suggest in conclusion that this ever recurring adulation of Belgian Socialism is becoming a little bit nauseating It is not from the Belgian Socialists, Co-operative Shopkeepers and allies of the Czar decorated strike-smasher Millerand and the Bourgeois Proletarian Kautsky that the more advanced section of the British Working Class Movement seek inspiration and guidance, but from the fearless and unfaltering libertads of the French Parti Ouvrier and the American S. L. P.

Yours fraternally,
J. CARSTAIRS MATHESON.

Interesting Documents for Future History.

I.

NEW YORK, August 1st, 1901.

Mr. H. KUHN,
No. 2 New Reade street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:—We herewith enclose an account placed in our hands for collection by the I. Goldman Co., amounting to $40.00 against The National Ex. Com. of the S. L. P. Your attention is called to the same and we will expect an early settlement. Please advise us in person or by letter when we may expect same.

Awaiting your further prompt action, we are, yours respectfully,

THE FIDELITY COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Per ROBT. J. BLACK.

II.

NEW YORK, August 3, 1901.

ROBERT J. BLACK, Esq.,
C. o. The Fidelity Commercial Agency,
23 Park Row, New York City.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of August 1st, asking for "an early settlement" of a claim of the I. Goldman Co. in the amount of $40 against the "National Executive Committee, S. L. P.", has been duly received and was read at the regular session of the N. E. C. held last night.

The undersigned was instructed to reply to your communication and inform you as follows:

1. The National Executive Committee does not owe the I. Goldmann Co. anything and the indebtedness in question was contracted, as is well known to Mr. I. Goldmann, by a concern which, from the middle of 1899 to some time in 1900, fraudulently used the name of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., despite the fact that the Courts of the State had decided they were not the S. L. P.

2. That this concern was at one time located at 184 William street, this city, and it was then, presumably, that the debt was contracted and it was afterwards removed to Springfield, Mass., both of which locations are indicated on the statement of the I. Goldmann Co. enclosed with your letter.

3. That Mr. I. Goldmann, the head of the firm at one time came to the undersigned and asked his advice as to how to proceed to collect the amount due from this bogus N. E. C., and that the undersigned advised him to Wm. Butscher, Room 12, Theater Building, Court Square, Springfield, Mass., which, even if it did not help him to collect the bill, would at least connect him with the party responsible for its payment.

4. That the undersigned has been personally known to several if not all the members of the firm of the I. Goldmann Co. for a long time prior to the date of that bill and that, therefore, the firm itself cannot be in doubt as to the fact that the Naional Executive Committee, S. L. P., does not owe that bill; moreover, that the firm, at the time the goods were ordered, was fully aware of the character of the people who gave the order and knew full well that they were in no wise identified with the Socialist Labor Party, nor that they were officers of said party and authorized to contract obligations in its name.

5. That if you desire to collect the bill, you had better be as expeditious as you know how, because the "Butscher-shop" at Springfield will soon be shut up too, and the concern be moved to St. Louis, Mo., to an address as yet unknown, and under another firm-name.

Respectfully yours,
HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

After a Seven Years' Fight.

To THE PEOPLE—I wish to give to the comrades some understanding as to how the cigar trade is in the city of Detroit. Let me take the reader back to seven or eight years ago. The cigarmakers local union boasted of what they had done for their fellow craftsmen, with that great Cigarmakers' International Union. The bill of prices was at that time seven dollars low for scrap work, with five moulds. Then the pure and simplers roped in the class-unconscious workingmen, and all you could hear them talk about was that great C. M. I. U.

If you tried to show that it was not a labor union, they would not listen to you, and would put you down for a crank. As the evolution of the cigar trade went merrily along and undermined the pure and simple C. M. I. U., the scales fell from the eyes of some of the men, after they had suffered several defeats, and were compelled to make cigars at the following prices: four and a half inch break off, for which they were then getting about twelve dollars per thousand, they are now getting seven or eight, and about the same reduction took place in all their other jobs.

Then they had the majority of the cigarmakers organized under C. M. I. U. As a result of the seven years of war with the capitalist class, in that class-unconscious manner, we find that, although these poor honest dupes have spent much of their hard earned wages in dues, they are worse off by fifty per cent than when they started.

Now it is for the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance union men to be up and doing, and to save these honest workingmen and women from being misled into any more such fake unions as they have in the past.

There are now working at the cigar business about twenty-three hundred cigarmakers, with about three hundred and fifty organized in that rotten pure and simple union, the remainder unorganized. So you see with a little hard work we may form a local of the S. T. & L. A. cigarmakers here. I would say to the comrades, if any are cigarmakers, not to touch Detroit, as they cannot make a decent living as things are at present.

S. T. & L. A. CIGARMAKER.
Detroit, July 26.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

"JOE," CLEVELAND, O.—The anti-expansion attitude of the Democratic party is but one more instance of its assinity. It poses as a party of theoretical free trade; but free trade in the absolute is predicated upon expansion of territory. In a universal nation there could be no tariff. "Free trade" and "Anti-Expansion" are, accordingly contradictory terms.

R. W., WEST SUPERIOR, WIS.—Nay! No! They are not all wrong-headed. Many an honest Unionist to-day is honestly hostile to the S. L. P. Trade Union policy. They are in the same boat as many an honest workingman who to-day is honestly against Socialism. As the capitalists have an interest in misrepresenting Socialism to the workers at large, so has the "Organized Scabbery" that runs the Unions a decided interest in lying about the S. L. P. Trade Union policy. Both sets take in many of the unwary. This is a fact that has to be reckoned with. As Socialism has to beat its way across the capitalist lies, so must the S. L. P. beat its way across the "Organized Scabbery" lies, and bring light to the dupes. Honesty is more extensive than you imagine. But for that the S. L. P. would lose. It is, as you know, winning.

J. D. TAMPA, FLA.—The "Seidenberg Spectre" is stalking abroad among the Organized Scabbery that runs the International Cigarmakers' Union. Did you notice that recently Ike Bennett and Rosenstein were defeated in their own Union, No 144?

T. B. B., SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—The term "Fighting S. L. P." is a designation that arose soon after July 10, 1899. A crew of Timbooctooers claimed for a while to be the S. L. P. and they set up their principles. According to their own declaration of principles it was evident that they were running away from the class struggle and the real fight. Hence the name was given to their party as the "Run-Away S. L. P.," while the genuine S. L. P. took the name of the "Fighting S. L. P." Since then the false pretence of there being any other than the S. L. P. in existence was knocked into splinters, and the Run-Aways true to their names, ran away into the Social Democracy.

"CURIOUS," SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—

1. The estimated membership of the S. T. & L. A. is from 10,000 to 15,000.
2. The estimated membership (paid up) of the S. L. P. is between 3,000 and 4,000.
3. Can one man commit so many crimes?

R.L., LOUISVILLE, KY.—None but droll people, facetiously inclined would call books on the single tax "political economy."

F. C. D., HOBOKEN, N. J.—A bad mind has been justly termed "the nastiest of all places." A Labor Fakir is such a place.

J. L. L., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Don't you know what happened to their brother when he tried to bray in the lion's skin? His hide was beaten raw with staves. When bogus "Labor parties" try to hold the language of Labor, that is the fate they uniformally meet.

L. J., NEW YORK.—The Republican attitude towards Cuba is essentially a political move against the Southern wing of the Democratic party. Cuban products are extensively raised in the South; in Cuba these are now raised and will be raised mainly with aid of Republican money. Under a Republican administration, these goods will pay, if at all a tariff that will affect the Southern Democrats. Protection is not a "principle" with the Republican party: it is only a material necessity of its principal men. Hence the party will be ready to remove tariffs that do not aid its leaders, especially so if such tariffs injure its opponents.

"STRANGER," NEW YORK.—You must be a stranger around these diggings if you expected anything but "marks of annoyance" in the face of Edward King at the information that the DAILY PEOPLE is an established fact. The DAILY PEOPLE is a standing rebuke to freakdom of all shades, and a corresponding thorn in its flank.

H. I. W., RIVERSIDE, CAL.—Pamphlet received.

T. F. C., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—When children are doing nothing they are doing mischief. Look out for Hanna when he tries to make you believe he is doing nothing.

F. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We did try our best in years gone by to put some sense into the "Volkszeitung" editors and reporters. It was "no go." They daily improved in ignorance.

D. H. G., NEW YORK.—Such questions should be addressed to the N. E. C.

T. M. J., NEWARK, N. J.—1. The best way is to write to Gust. Spindler himself, and inquire. His addressis attached to his letter.

2. It depends upon the ground of the expulsion. If, for instance, a member of the S. L. P. were expelled for trying to sell out, he certainly should and would be expelled from the S. T. & L. A. also.

E. M. W., POLK, PA.—Shall try to get you a list of such books.

T. G. H., SAN FRANCISCO CAL.—Are you sure you did not misunderstand the speaker? For the rest, your position is correct. The S. L. P. position is to tax the eye-balls out of the capitalist class; no bonds. The giving of bonds is a ratification by the robbed of the robbery perpetrated upon him by the robber.

D. W., BUFFALO, N. Y.—Certainly the task is stupendous. All the material interests that Socialism assails and all the perverse dispositions that capitalist oppression breeds are bound to array themselves against the S. L. P. But he who has no stomach for the fray had better not join the S. L. P.

D. J., NEW YORK.—It may be yet too early to take that stand. The refutation of the Sprague strike calumny has not yet had a chance to reach all parts. Wait until it has. If then no voice of protest is raised in the camp of the Social Democracy against the use of such infamous weapons, it will then be time enough for that. Don't let us decide yet that there is not a single decent man in that body and proceed accordingly.

R. J. T., ST. PAUL, MINN.—Last week's Letter Box answer to you brought forth the following trustworthy information to this office:

The Kangaroo Social Democrat George B. Leonard of Minneapolis has answered to three other names before his present one. He took the name of George B. Leonard in 1895, the night before he left New York for Minneapolis. Up to that day, and for a year previous he went by the name of Mich. W. Horn; he then lived in Brooklyn; that was in '94. Before that he sojourned in Hoboken; his name there was Henry Abramson; that was in '93. Before that his name was Benjamin Abramowitz. This is supposed to be his original name.

W. H. M., DALLAS, TEXAS.—Every lie, however silly or however heinous, manufactured at the Kangaroo headquarters in this city against the S. L. P., has promptly been taken up and circulated by the Cleveland "Citizen." From the silly lie that the picture published in the WEEKLY PEOPLE over a year ago of the Hoe Perfecting press for the DAILY, was not the picture of a new purchase but of the old "Abend Blatt" Press, and the silly lie that, in the late suit (which the Party won, and in which the "Volkszeitung" was PLAINTIFF,) the Party (the DEFENDANT) dragged the "Volkszeitung" into court,—from such silly lies up to the basest gotten up, the "Citizen," as the obscene thing that it is, eagerly wallowed in. Of course it had to circulate this latest slander about the Sprague factory also;—and of course it again shares the disgrace, as you will have noticed by this time. Surely not a single one of its readers can any longer trust a single thing it utters. It is thoroughly discredited.

H. B., HAMPTON, VA.—It is impossible to return your manuscript, because none was received. Are you not the same party that some time ago had similar trouble, and finally placed it on your P. O.?

N. Y. K., SLOAN, N. Y.—Don't apprehend; the comrade was not and could not be at the Indianapolis convention. The report in the Buffalo "Courier" was a newspaper canard.

TO THE SEVERAL WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN.—The subjects you raise on the Indianapolis convention will either appear treated editorially, or will be answered later per Letter Box. In the mean time we join in the spirit you manifest, and which one of you well expresses: "The S. L. P. is the salt of the earth; the beacon on the hill; the hope of the Nation; every move of the enemy, every event that happens attests to its sturdy qualities." So say we all.

C. A. L., ROCESTER, N. Y.—That Press Committee Report never came.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

Canadian S. L. P.

LONDON, Ont., July 29.—Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee. Comrade Bryce in the chair. Towton and Corbin absent without excuse. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Communications.—From London and Hamilton re seat of National Board of Appeals. As the time for return to be in has expired and other sections failed to report, the communications were accepted, Hamilton being elected. Secretary instructed to write all sections regarding the matter.

Reports.—Financial report. Cash on hand up to date, $47.04.

Leaflet on Socialism submitted for approval. Corrected and adopted. Committee ordered to have 10,000 printed at once.

In accordance with Article VI, Clause 1, of the constitution, the N. E. C. has fixed as the date for the National Convention September 2, 1901. The National Secretary instructed to send out call to all sections to nominate place for the convention and elect delegates. Adjourned.

J. P. COURTENAY,
Recording Secretary.

Report of the General Executive Board.

The regular meeting of the Gen. Ex. Board of the S. T. & L. A. was held on Thursday evening, July 25th, in the Daily People Building.

Members present: Gilhaus, O'Rourke, Murphy, Wallberg and Brower. Ebert excused.

Comrade O'Rourke elected chairman.

Minutes of July 8th read. Comrade Murphy objected to that part of the resolution in relation to the Sprague strike, which read: "That the article which was handed in to the DAILY PEOPLE by an officer of the National Trade Alliance and published on June 16th was an intended misrepresentation of facts in the Sprague strike, and was handed in to THE PEOPLE without the knowledge or sanction of this Board."

Upon a full discussion that brought out the fact that on the one hand the said paragraph was unintentionally offensive to the officer of the N. T. A., who handed in the report to the DAILY PEOPLE, and on the other, that the said officer of the N. T. A. had, on his part, unintentionally incurred a mistake in the said report, and that he would write a letter to the DAILY PEOPLE making the correction, the following resolution, offered by Murphy, was adopted:

RESOLVED, That that part of the resolution of the minutes of July 8th wherein it is stated that a National Trade officer of this Alliance intentionally misrepresented facts in the Srague strike in an article which appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE of June 16th is hereby corrected, as the same did not emanate from this board.

Communications—One from N. T. A. 6, Iron and Metal Workers requesting the Board to define the authorty of a National Trade Alliance. Action—Laid over until next meeting. One from Chas. Zolot of Peekskill, N. Y., applying for membership at large. Granted. One from G. H. Campbell, of Winona, Minn., applying for membership at large. Granted. One from L. A. 345, San Francisco, Cal., inquiring under what conditions the printers' label was issued. Answered by the secretary.

Communications were also received from Olneyville, R. I., Schenectady, N. Y., Boston, Mass.; Detroit, Mich., Louisville, Ky., Everett, Mass., Rankin, Penn., Holyoke, Mass., Yonkers, N. Y., London, Ont., Tacoma, Wash., Stockton, Cal., Elizabeth, N. J., Dayton, O., Adger, Ala., Oswego Falls, N. Y., Cleveland, O., New Bedford, Mass., forwarding dues, donations to machinists, and asking general information.

Secretary reported that on request of the Leather Workers' Alliance of Lynn, Mass., he had gone to Wilmington, Del., and spoke before the leather workers of that place on the aims and objects of the S. T. & L. A. Nearly all present were in favor of the Alliance, but owing to a resolution adopted at a previous meeting to remain independent for one month, no action was taken.

There being no further business, the meeting adourned.

W. L. BROWER, Gen'l Sec'y.

The below is the letter referred to in the report:

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—On June 16 an article appeared in THE PEOPLE stating that the strike at the Sprague Electric Works in Bloomfield, was run on class-conscious lines by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

This statement was technically incorrect. As the affair was purely a shop strike the Alliance had no hand in it whatsoever, as such. In taking down the report the undersigned made that technical mistake, which has caused a good deal of inquiry from different sources. Still it was not the intention of the writer to try to deceive the readers of THE PEOPLE on the real situation at Sprague's but it was merely a mistake on his part. As I was the writer of that unintentional mistake I have been ordered by the G. E. B. of the S. T. & A. L. to correct it.

The story of the strike, interesting in many ways, will be published. The redares of THE PEOPLE will then have a full and clear idea of it.

K. WALLBERG,
3 Gouverneur Place.
New York, Aug. 1.

Lynn Agitation Meetings.

On Friday, August 9, a meeting will be held on Federal square. The speakers will be Law and Eustace.

Comrades are requested to attend and help push the literature.

JOHN F. COYLE, Organizer.
85 Cedar Hill avenue.

DAILY PEOPLE MONIES.

Received in answer to circular letter of DAILY PEOPLE Trustees, from July 1 to July 31.

These announcements will be published monthly.

Section.	Amount.
Phoenix, Ariz.	$3.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	8.00
San Pedro, Cal.	4.00
Grand Junction, Col.	2.00
Hartford, Conn.	9.00
Rockville, Conn	1.00
Collinsville, Ill.	4.00
Chicago, Ill.	2.65
Jacksonville, Ill.	50
Peoria, Ill.	2.00
East St. Louis, Ill.	2.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	5.00
Clinton, Ia.	3.40
Baltimore, Md.	50
Branches 11, 15, 19, Boston, Mass.	6.20
Cambridge, Mass.	25
Everett, Mass.	95
Fall River, Mass.	2.00
Lawrence, Mass.	5.25
Lynn, Mass.	6.00
Medford, Mass.	2 00
Worcester, Mass.	2.40
Duluth, Minn.	13.50
Winona, Minn.	2.00
Branch Elizabeth, Union Co., N. J.	5.50
Section Hudson County, N J.	5.00
Branch Union Hill, N. J.	1.35
Branch No. 1, Hoboken, N. J.	4.34
Auburn, N. Y.	2.75
New York City:	
Assembly Districts, Manhattan.	
7th and 9th	3.50
15th and 17th	3.00
16th	6.50
19th and 21st	10.00
20th	3.00
23d	4.50
26th	3.25
28th	6.00
30th	6.00
32d and 33d	12.00
34th and 35th (Bronx)	15.40
Assembly Districts, Brooklyn.	
5th	1.65
6th	4.00
7th	28.50
10th	1.00
12th	.70
16th, 17th and 18th	4.00
20th	1.50
21st, Branch 1	2.60
21st, Branch 2	3.00
Italian Branch 2	1.10
Excelsior Literary Society	10.00
Onondaga County, N. Y.	8.80
Richmond County, N. Y.	2.50
Rochester, N. Y.	4.00
Schenectady, N. Y.	3.00
Troy, N. Y.	6.00
Yonkers, N. Y.	1.35
Cleveland, Ohio	6.50
Columbus, Ohio	1.03
Hamilton, Ohio	2.00
Altoona, Pa	3.25
Erie, Pa	3.00
Homestead, Pa.	2.75
Jeannette, Pa.	10.00
Reading, Pa.	1.75
Woonsocket, R I.	1.50
San Antonio, Tex.	5.00
Salt Lake City, Utah	2.00
Richmond, Va.	3.00
Seattle, Wash.	10.60
Tacoma, Wash.	8.00

EDWARD DITTRICH,
Cashier

HUGO VOGT,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Daily People General Fund.

12th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.	$1.25
F. Kochendorfer, Albany, N Y	4.00
St Paul, Minn.: G. F. Spettel, $2; J. F. Flynn, 50c; F. Hayek, 50c; M. Cicanek, 50c; Sam Johnson, 50c; Christine Johnson, 50c; A. W. M. Anderson, 50c; R. Peterson, 50c; J. H. Smith, 50c.	6.00
Utica, N. Y.: Klaus, 25c; a wager between H. & R., $1	1.25
Morris Nathan, N. Y. City	1.00
Branch Cleveland, O.: Workmen's Fire Insurance	5.00
Pittsburg, Pa.: Thos. Lawry, $5; Joe Fawcett, $1; John F. Taylor, $1	7.00
Cadets of S. L. P., N. Y. City	1.50
Section Buffalo, N. Y.: bal. of picnic	1.00
11th Ward Branch, Buffalo, N. Y., on list	2.00
Geo. Luck, N. Y. City, beer surplus	1.15
Total	$31.15
Previously acknowledged	$16,017.83
Grand total	$16,048.98

HENRY KUHN,
Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Daily People Committee.

Pawtucket Officers.

The result of the semi-annual election of officers is as follows:

Organizer, Wynn Tibbetts, 334 Weeden street.

Recording Secretary, Chas. H. Dana.

Financial Secretary, A. Boudreau.

Treasurer, Fred Ambour.

Grievance Committee, Michael Brohan, John Reavey, W. Tibbetts.

Literary Agent, Chas. H. Dana.

Section Pawtucket held a moonlight excursion down the river on the 20th inst., which was a success socially and financially, and considering that this is the first excursion the Party has ever run from Pawtucket, we feel greatly encouraged.

W. TIBBETTS,
Organizer.

Minneapolis Contributions.

The following sums have been contributed in Minneapolis during the present month for the organization fund:

P. Farrell	$0.25
A. Ortinan	.50
T. Russell	.50
N. J. Hanson	.25
P. Lindbom	.50
M. Hanson	.25
F. Bergstrom	.25
J. W. Johnson	.50
L. A. Ferrin	.50
W. B. Hammond	.25
C. E. Anderson	.50
A. N. Buck	.25
Total	$4.50

This amount is this day sent to the State Secretary.

W. B. HAMMOND, Organizer.

Financial Report of the Middle West Circuit for July, 1901.

RECEIPTS.

July 8, From Ohio S.E.C., per P. C. Christiansen, Loan	$20.00
" From same, July contribution	20.00
" 11 From Minnesota S.E.C., per Chas. J. Davidson	25.25
" 13 From Illinois S.E.C., per M. Hiltner	10.00
" 16 From Kentucky S. E. C., per Albert Schmutz	10.00
" 16 From Wisconsin S. E. C., per John Vierthaler	12.00
Total	$97.25

EXPENDITURES.

July 8 To Philip Veal, for week ending July 13	$24.55
" 8 To express charges	60
" 8 To P. O. money order charges	13
" 8 To Postage	40
" 11 To Postage	1.00
" 12 To Special delivery stamp	10
" 16 To Philip Veal, for week ending July 20	17.40
" 16 To P. O. money order charges	10
" 30 To Philip Veal, for week ending July 27	19.65
" 30 To P. O. money order charges	12
Total	$64.05

Total receipts	$97.25
Total expenditures	64.05
Balance on hand July 31	$33.20

Comrades of Sections and State Committees of this circuit must not take too optimistic a view of the above because of the apparent "balance on hand"; for if the Ohio State Committee had called in the loan of $20.00 and the organizer had worked and been paid for the full month, there would in reality be a deficit, instead, as it appears now, a surplus on hand.

JOHN D. GOERKE,
Secretary.

Peekskill Officers.

The following officers were elected by Section Peekskill:

Organizer, Chas. Zolot.

Recording Secretary, William Leritin.

Financial Secretary, Oscar B. Lent.

Auditing Committee, Grant, Field and David B. Barger.

Grievance Committee, McClelland, Miller, John H. Lent, and Frances R. Frost.

Agent for THE PEOPLE, Chas. Zolot.

The propositions made by the county meeting at Yonkers were carried unanimously. The Section will soon start its agitation for the coming campaign.

CHAS. ZOLOT, Organizer.

Westchester County.

All members of the Socialist Labor Party in Westchester county, are hereby notified that sufficient votes having thus far been received, to assure the carrying of the proposition to reorganize the county into one Section, the following comrades have been nominated as per agreement, by Section Yonkers, five of whom are to be elected to constitute the executive committee of the Section. Jos. H. Sweeny, J. J. Manton, Richard P. Gaffney, Owen Carraher, Peter Jacobson, Jacob Trohman, P. J. Troy and Anthony Schwegerman.

The result is to he sent to the undersigned as soon as possible.

C. OTTO FRANSECKY,
Secretary.
140 Terrance avenue, Portchester, N.Y

Section Richmond Borough.

At section meeting of Section Richmond Borough, S. L. P., held on July 27, the following officers were elected:

Organizer, Bert Clark, 73 York avenue, New Brighton.

Secretary, Joseph H. Wilton, Elm avenue West New Brighton.

Financial Secretary, E. E. Snyder.

Treasurer, M. J. Driscoll.

Agent for DAILY PEOPLE, Fred Clark.

Auditing Committee, David Acaster, Raymus Rasmussen, Wm. Van Vorst.

Tacoma Officers.

Section Tocoma, S. L. P., at a regular meeting held on July 6th, elected the following officers:

Organizer, W. J. Hoag.

Recording Secretary, E. M. Clyde.

Financial Secretary, Arthur Spencer.

Treasurer, Gustav Rush.

Literary Agent, W. A. Huron.

Grievance Committee, Arthur Spencer, S. A. Kinnan, W. J. Hoag.

Auditing Committee, E. M. Clyde, W. J. Hoag

W. J. HOAG, Organizer.

UnionCounty, N. J., Officers.

Following are the names of the officers elected by Section Union County: Organizer, Ferdinand May; recording secretary, Henry Hoch; financial secretary, and treasurer, Ferdinand Storz; grievance committee, Charles Petersen, P. Merquelin, Joseph Fruth; auditing committee, Gus Hoffman, James Leahey, F. Kopriva; literary agent, Emil Kunolt.

Section Union County, N. J.

Organizer Dalton's dates for Union County, N. J., are as follows:

Somerville, August 12th.
Plainfield, August 13th.
Elizabeth, August 14th.
Rahway, August 15th.
New Brunswick, August 16th.
Elizabeth, August 17th.
Perth Amboy, August 18th.

FERDINAND MAY,
Organizer Section Union County, 529 Marshall street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Notice for Californians.

278 has been awarded the framed picture of the delegates to the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor party. The holder will please forward ticket with his name and address to the secretary of the State Executive Committee.

LOUIS C. HALLER,
Room 9, 205½ South Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

AKRON, OHIO:
W. Garrity, 194 Upson street.
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Geo. Wagner, 324 N. Second street,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia ave.
BELLEVILE, ILL.
Walter Gross, 701 Bristow street.
BOSTON, MASS.:
W. H. Carroll, 2001 Washington street.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
J. C. Custer, 422 Main street.
BUENA VISTA, PA.
W. H. Thomas.
BUFFALO, N. Y.:
B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.
BLYTHEDALE, PA.:
D. Sambuco, Box 127.
CANTON, OHIO:
John H. T. Juergens, 1106 High street.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.:
John P. Curran, 525 Dexter street.
CHICAGO, ILL.:
C. A. Okerlund, 3,253 Fifth Ave.
Wm. Berns, 840 W. Taylor street.
Carl Petersen, 2494 Lake street.
CINCINNATI, OHIO:
Otto Miller, 1359 Broadway.
CLEVELAND, OHIO:
P. C. Christiansen, 90¼ Professor street.
Fred Brown, 90 Newark street.
CLINTON, IOWA:
E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street.
COLLINSVILLE, ILL.:
Jos. T. Brecka.
DETROIT, MICH.:
P. Friesema, Jr., 1011 Hancock avenue, East.
DULUTH, MINN.
Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Louis Cohen, 61 Norman street.
DAYTON, OHIO.
Bert Klopfer, 516 W. Third street.
ELIZABETH, N. J.:
G. T. Petersen, 222 3rd street.
ERIE, PA.:
Fred. Uhlmann, 656 W. 19th street.
EVANSVILLE, IND.
C. Schaad, 17 E. Pennsylvania street.
EVERETT, MASS.
Wm. Edmonston, 205 Bow street.
FALL RIVER, MASS.:
H. Ormerod, 39 Beacon street.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.:
M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Pine street.
GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.
J. F. Sloan.
HARTFORD, CONN.:
Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.
HAVERHILL, MASS.:
Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street.
HOMESTEAD, PA.
James Lawry, 701 Amity street
HOUSTON, TEXAS.
John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:
J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noblt street.
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.:
J. De Castro, 741 W. Railroad street.
LAWRENCE, MASS.:
John Howard, 42 Lowell street.
LINCOLN, NEB.:
Emil Ittig, Room 8, Sheldon Block.
LOUISVILLE, KY.:
Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street.
LOWELL, MASS.:
Robt Owen, 10 Arthur street.
LYNN, MASS.:
John A. Henley, Rear 45 Gren street.
McKEESPORT, PA.:
John Hobbs, 526 White street.
MILFORD, CONN.
Gust Langer, P. B. 774.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.:
Rochus Babnick, 932 Sixth street.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue, S.
MONTREAL, CAN.
J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.:
A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.:
C. E. Patrick, 219 Washington street.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Chas. Sobey, 143 Ferry street.
NEW WHATCOM, WASH.
Wm. McCormick.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.:
Leon Lecoste, 2402 Customhouse street.
PASCOAG, R. I.
Gus Martin, Box 325.
PATERSON, N. J.:
John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.:
Austin Boudreau, 40 Lucas street.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.:
Chas. Zolot, 1511½ Main street.
PEORIA, ILL.:
F. Lichtsinn, cor Hayes & Arago street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.:
Max Keller, 1016 Hope street.
Sam. Clark, 1304 Germantown avenue.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wm. I. Marshall, 406 Rider avenue, Allegheny, Pa.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.:
P.F.O'Connor, Box 206, Olneyville, R.I.
R. J. Welch, 560 N. Fulton street.
PUEBLO, COLO.:
Nixon Elliott, 1025 Berkley avenue.
READING, PA.
Silas Hinkel, 1167 Cotton street.
REVERE, MASS.
O. Sullivan, 21 Payson street.
RENSSELAER, N. Y.:
Henry Stasius, 18 Columbia street.
RICHMOND, VA.
J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings st.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.:
Chas. R. Ruby, 861 Clinton avenue.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.
Herman Miller, 35 Vernon avenue.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Frank Leitner, 226 Wyoming St.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.:
J. E. Farrell, 23 Harriett Street.
E. W. Carpenter, 51 3rd street.
SAN PERDO, CAL.
Alexander Muhlberg.
SAN JOSE, CAL.:
Jacob Zimmer.
ST. LOUIS, MO.:
John F. Ernst, 2219 No. Tenth street.
Edw. Brendel, 2127 Salisbury street.
Chas. Grupp, 808 Geyer avenue.
SALEM, MASS.:
John White, American House, 23 Church street.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH:
M. C. Pratt, Room 318, Constitution Building, Main street.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.:
E. F. Lake, 23 Third avenue. E. R. Markley.
SEATTLE, WASH.:
Walter Walker, 1514 First avenue.
SLOAN, N. Y.:
N. Van Kerkvoorde.
SOMERVILLE, MASS.:
Jacob Loven, Somerville avenue.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.:
Louis Hain, 20 Burbank street.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.
STOCKTON, CAL.
J. B. Ferguson, 442 East Market street.
SUTERSVILLE, PA.
Cyril Sistek.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
E. Harris,
Room 14, Myers Block.
TAUNTON, MASS.
Max Boewe, 100 Weir street.
TACOMA, WASH.
Arthur H. Spencer, room 60, Armory Block, cor. C and 15th streets.
TROY, N. Y.:
F. E. Passonno, 1004 Jacob street.
UNION HILL, N. J.:
Otto Becker, 348 Broadway.
UTICA, N. Y.
John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.
VANCOUVER, B. C.
R. Baker, 811 Seymour St
WATERBURY, CONN.
John Neubert, 39 Charles street.
WEST HAVEN, CONN.
Charles W. Peckham, Box 373.
WILKINSBURG, PA.:
Jas. A. McConnell.
WOBURN, MASS.
N. Peter Neilson, 35 Garfield avenue.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.:
Frank L. Fogarty, 265 Front street.
YONKERS, N. Y.,
Peter Jacobson, 36 Woodworth street.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

Capitalism in its many diversified aspects was well ilustrated in the otherwise meager News from the Field of Capital, for the week ending August 4th.

The "earning power" of invested money, in other words, the exploiting capacity of capital, was shown in the enormous dividend approximating 1900 per cent, resulting from the recent disbursements of profits by the First National Bank of New York. This bank, as was shown in last week's review, is the largest in point of capital and surplus in the United States.

This dividend is the largest on record and follows quite appropriately upon the largest semi-annual payment of dividends (amounting to $125,000,000 and due July 1st) that American capitalism has so far received.

The futility of competition as a remedy for concentration was shown in the formation of an oil combine in California, and of a sardine combine in Maine. The oil combine, which is being organized by W. S. Porter, of Los Angeles, will include companies controlling ninety per cent out of the output of Kern River field. Its object is to furnish a remedy for the UNPROFITABLE PRICES RESULTING FROM COMPETITION to sell. The sardine combine is being organized at Eastport, for the protection of sardine canning factories that are outside of the sardine trust. This course is found necessary despite the fact that the number of sardine factories on the Eastern coast of Maine that are outside of the trust, is nearly as large as the number that are in it. The proposed capital of the new combine is not given.

The growth of concentration was shown in the record of incorporation in the Eastern States during July. The aggregate capital of the companies filing incorporation papers was $146,000,000. While many of these companies are undoubtedly "strikers" and "feeders" against and for trusts, and fraudulent in character, existing only on paper, a large percentage of them are new incorporations due to consolidations. One quarter of the above aggregate capital, for instance, was due to the two principal companies organized, viz., the Pacific Packing and Navigation Company and the Standard Table Oil Cloth Co., with a capital of $25,000,000 and $10,000,000 respectively. These corporations are consolidations in the true sense of the word.

The growth of concentration was also shown in the formation of new consolidations during the week. Besides the oil and the sardine combines already mentioned, they were as follows: A steel casting combination, composed of the principal plants, six or eight in number, engaged in the manufacture of steel castings in the States of Pennsylvania and Illinois, capital $15,000,000. This combine will "standardize" steel casting patterns; that is, they will reduce the hundred or more varying patterns of steel car castings to three or four standard patterns. This is one of the technical means of executing large orders quickly that has made American capitalism triumphant in foreign markets. Next comes the rumored consolidation of the leading photographic dry-plate factories in the United States, with a capital of $30,000,000. Glouster, Mass., sends information of the formation of a salt fish trust. The idea is to consolidate dealers at this place and thus control the product. What becomes of the poor fellow who Henry George said could go and fish, if he could not get the necessary machinery, after having secured the land, with which to complete successfully? Evidently, the poor fellow "isn't in it," to quote the classics.

Following the proposed fish trust came a consolidation of eleven phosphate rock companies in Tennessee. The purchase of these companies to be consolidated will involve millions. The Manhattan Mining and Smelting Company, with a capital of $12,500,000, is being formed to take over sixty-seven properties owned by the Pioche Consolidated Company in Lincoln, Nevada, and enough others to run the total up above 100 different groups of claims, together with hoisting works, smelters, pumping plants, and electric lights and water systems of Pioche.

All of the coke properties of the constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation were consolidated. This consolidation controls practically all of the production and acreage in the Connellsville, Pa., region. There were other minor consolidations and absorptions also.

The legislative power of the capitalist class was shown in the new corporation law of Connecticut. This law is the most liberal enacted, its requirements being such as to make incorporation under it very desirable. The annual reports to be filed with the Secretary of State, for instance, do not require any public disclosure of the company's business, while corporation taxes are exceedingly low.

But this bit of legislative enactment is trivial compared to the movement set afoot to have the treaty with Great Britain preventing the building or maintenance of warships on the Great Lakes abrogated, a movement in which the Ship Building Trust is the prime mover, backed by the great steel and iron and railroad and steamship companies of the Great Lakes. All the shipbuilding interests from the Atlantic to the Pacific will oppose the abrogation, because it is detrimental to their interests, so a merry fight is promised.

As the Standard Oil Co. has been known to have influenced the making of treaties with Russia, the success of the Shipbuilding Trust, in case it succeeds, will not be entirely unprecedented.

Textile Workers' Alliance, L. A. 262, Fall River, Mass.

At the last regular meeting of Textile Workers' Alliance, L. A. 262, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Recording Secretary, Geo. R. Rigby; Treasurer, Henry Omerod. Delegates to D. A. 3: Robert Bateson, Wright Wilde, and Samuel Richards.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

Again has the Organized Scabbery proven its fidelity to the interests of the capitalist class and its traitorous regard for the interests of the working class. Again has it shown itself to be the subservient tool wherewith the oppressors of labor stifle the desires of the working class for improvement and emancipation. And it has done this in such an unmistakably manner that the workingman who honestly reads and is not convinced of the treacherous character of the Organized Scabbery must be dull of comprehension, indeed.

In the news from the Field of Labor for the week ending August 3d, accounts are given of the efforts of the National officiers of the Molders' Union to break the molders' strike at Chicago, Ill.

This strike was inaugurated on the 15th of July, after a mass-meeting at which second vice-president Keogh informed the men that the international officers had decided not to sanction a strike. The men, 800 in number, were determined that their demands upon the 60 or 80 machine manufacturers of the city, should be conceded; and so they voted to go out to enforce them, despite the stand of the international officers.

And what were those demands? What was there in them that aroused the opposition of the national officers to such an extent as to cause them to refuse to sanction a strike for their enforcement? Were the demands of a character against which the policy of the organization had resolutely set its stamp of disapproval? On the contrary, the reverse was the case: the demands were of a character for which the policy of the organization had made it its first aim to strive. The demands were for the payment of THE MINIMUM SCALE OF $3 A DAY, the strikers having received $2.50 a day for bench molders and $2.75 a day for floor molders. In other words, the national officials of the Molders' Union refused sanction to a strike which would prevent the strikers from working below the lowest union wage, from scabbing it on their own organization, in fact.

Finding that the strikers were not terrified by the awful lack of official sanction, but persisted in their refusal to scab it against their own organization any longer, these same national officers resorted to actions of a most despicable kind.

Last week they sent their National President, Martin Fox, to urge and persuade the strikers to return to their place upon the terms offered by the employers, which are in the nature of a very unprofitable compromise. It is rumored that Fox has threatened to fill the strikers' places with union men if they do not return to work, a trick that he played once before in Chicago at the works of Fraser and Chalmers, in January, 1901, and again in Belleville, Ill., in the Pump and Skein Works, in March, 1901.

But, be it said to the credit of the strikers, they refused to call a meeting to listen to Fox. They turned the perfidious fakir down, saying that the strike was practically won and that they did not intend to yield its fruits at this late date. Think of it, you defenders of the Organized Scabbery, this labor fakir had the audacity to appear before members of his organization to urge and persuade them to turn a victory into a defeat! Heretofore it has erroneously been believed that the duty of a labor leader was to develop resources that would ensure triumph, that would sustain and encourage the members of his organization to such an extent that defeat would be turned into victory! But, alas, for the working class, it is a peculiarity of the Organized Scabbery that it perverts everything it touches.

It is to be hoped that this lesson will open the eyes of the molders to such an extent that they will not rest content with turning their own fakirs down, but they will join with the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance in turning all the fakirs down.

It is to be hoped that they will join in destroying and burying the Organized Scabbery so effectually and deeply that all that will remain of them in the future will be the unpleasant memories which they have created.

As for the class-conscious workingmen already enrolled in the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., this latest act of treachery against their class and its interests should embolden them to renewed efforts against the Organized Scabbery all along the line. The recent attacks upon Socialism in the "Machinist's Journal" and the reports from Cleveland, Los Angeles, Allegheny and elsewhere, which have appeared in THE PEOPLE, prove conclusively that the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. are factors of growing importance in the labor movement and that the Organized Scabbery fear them with a hostility that shows too plainly the correctness of S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. tactics concerning them. In the words of the Socialists of Pittsburg, "Up at the fakirs, comrades!"

Resolutions Adopted by L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A. at Its Regular Meeting of July 30.

WHEREAS, In order to make our general propaganda work most effective, and thus assist the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance in accomplishing its mission, that of the razing to the ground of Organized Scabbery, it is incumbent upon this Local not only itself to support but also to cause the members of our class to rally to the support of our official organ; and

WHEREAS, In order to attain the above end, systematic methods and organized efforts are absolutely necessary; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By L. A. 345 in regular session assembled on this the 30th day of July, 1901, that it is the sense of this body that all members thereof shall constitute themselves into a committee of one, and each individual shall do all in his power to persuade his fellow-workers to become subscribers to the DAILY or WEEKLY PEOPLE.

RESOLVED, That all subscriptions thus obtained shall, with the subscription price, be turned over to the Literary Agent for transmission.

RESOLVED, That it shall be the special duty of the Literary Agent to keep a record of the names and addresses of all such subscribers in a book to be provided for the purpose; and that he make a weekly report of all subscriptions thus obtained.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be posted in a conspicuous place in our headquarters for the space of one year; and that another copy be sent to the management of the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Dalton's Itinerary for New Jersey.

The following is the itineary of Comrade Dalton, National Organizer for New Jersey, from August 1 to Sept 15.

The local organizer, or comrades will arrange for meetings and publish the same in the DAILY PEOPLE, covering the time allotted them.

Aug. 8 to 11, inclusive, Mercer county, Trenton the base.

Aug. 12 to 18, inclusive, Union county, Elizabeth the base.

Aug. 19 to 25, inclusive, Passaic county, Paterson the base.

Aug. 26 to 31, inclusive, Morris county, Dover the base. Sussex county, Newton the base.

Sept. 1 to 15, inclusive, will be utilized by Essex, Hudson and Bergen counties.

MORRIS HOFFMAN,
Sec'y. Pro Tem, N. J. S. C.

To Sections of the S. L. P. of Massachusetts.

Comrade Alfred E. Jones will make a tour of the western part of the State, commencing Saturday, August 3d, as follows:

8th and 9th.
Pittsfield—Saturday, August 10th.
Westfield—Sunday and Monday, August 11th and 12th.
Springfield—Tuesday, August 13th.
Holyoke—Wednesday and Thursday, August 14th and 15th.

Comrades will please arrange and advertise the meetings.

By order of the State Executive Committee.

EDWIN S. MAYO,
Recording Secretary.